THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 118. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Democratic Ticket Elected.

Unblushing Frauds Perpetrated

A Clerical Breach of Promise.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Victory for the Democrats—They Elect the Entire State Ticket—The City Vote 104,132.

The New York *World* of to-day says:—

The election yesterday resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Democracy. The city did nobly, rolling up a majority of 60,000, both on State and local judiciary tickets, in a total vote of 104,132.

The rural districts have also done handsomely. The Republican majorities have been reduced in all of their strongholds, and some counties heretofore strongly Republican have wheeled into line in the Democratic column. The majority in the State will exceed fifty thousand, and we should not be surprised if full reports show that the State has gone Democratic without the vote of this city. The result is a Waterloo to the Republicans—a decisive and complete rout.

The entire local ticket of Tammany is elected, from Judges of the Court of Common Pleas down to Assistant Aldermen. It is a clean sweep in all directions.

There was a sharp local contest in Brooklyn over the nominee for City Judge, but the regular Democratic ticket is elected. In truth, there is nothing to mar our triumph in any quarter. It is victory on all sides, in every direction, and all along the lines.

We give below reported and estimated majorities from all the counties of the State. Full returns will increase rather than diminish the majorities.

The following are the successful candidates for the new Court of Appeals:—

CHIEF JUDGE.

Sanford E. Church, Democrat.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William F. Allen, Democrat.
Rufus W. Peckham, Democrat.
Charles A. Rapallo, Democrat.
Martin Grover, Democrat.
Charles Mason, Republican (probably).
Charles Andrews, Republican (probably).

Unblushing Frauds Perpetrated.

The *Sun* says:—

The election in this city yesterday was, as the sequel demonstrates, a farce and a mockery. It is safe to assert that out of every fifteen votes cast, fourteen were fraudulent. Almost every poll was entirely under the control of corrupt inspectors, and organized bands of repeaters, paid by the Tammany ring, at the rate of from five to fifteen dollars per man.

The police, seemingly acting under secret instructions from their superiors, aided and abetted the conspirators, and exhibited no inclination to check the tide of fraudulent voting. The heavy penalties affixed by the last Legislature to the crime of violating the election law produced no effect whatever. The system of "repeating" and "ballot-box stuffing" was carried on on a scale more extensive than ever.

All the public offices remained closed. An interesting feature of the farce was the voting of the colored element. Around about the booths and at the voting places there were many sharpers who endeavored to prostitute the privileges of the African voters by inducing them to vote more than once. Those who did fall victims had some ludicrous mishaps.

The Result in the State.

The *Times* remarks:—

The vote cast throughout the State was very light. Republicans seem to have paid but little attention to the election, allowing the Democrats to carry it their own way. The State has gone Democratic by about 75,000.

New York City.

The *Tribune* has the following editorial upon the result of the election in the city:—

We thank the ruffians and blacklegs who are paid to do the voting of Tammany Hall for giving us so perfect a specimen of their handiwork in yesterday's election. They did not affect the general result, save by swelling majorities already abundant; while they gave our citizens a fair sample of their capacity and their disposition.

The legal vote of the city was about half polled yesterday; but the illegal was out in all its glory. In most of the lower wards, more fraudulent than lawful votes were cast; some of the voters making a day of it by voting from poll to poll—sometimes in the names of legal voters whom they falsely personated.

The men who misrule and rob our city are fully aware of these villainies. All the machinery of police and of justice is completely in their hands. They could, by simply holding up a menacing hand, stop these frauds at one; they do not, because they pay for and profit by them. Let us see what they will say and do of yesterday's performance in their interest and for their benefit.

CITY OFFICERS ELECTED.
(All Tammany Candidates)

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hamilton W. Robinson,	Richard L. Larremore,
Joseph F. Daly,	Charles H. Van Brunt.

JUDGES OF THE MARINE COURT.

George Shea,	William H. Tracy,
	Philip J. Joachimsen.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Lawrence R. Jerome,	George W. Plunkitt,
Emanuel B. Hart,	James McKlever,
Thomas Coman,	Edward Cuddy,
Edward Schlichting,	Henry Woltman,
George H. Mitchell,	Bryan Reilly,
James G. Dimond,	Edward Welch,
Bernard O'Neill,	James Irving.
William H. Charlock,	

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

District.	*District.*
1. Terence Duffy.	12. Edward Costello.
2. Patrick Lysaght.	13. James Barker.
3. Hugh O'Brien.	14. John Reilly.
4. John Galvin.	15. Erastus Littlefield.
5. Isaac Robinson.	16. Eugene Durnin.
6. Michael Healey.	17. Charles Feltner.
7. John Hampson.	18. Patrick Garry.
8. Hulet Odell.	19. Barth'w McDonald.
9. Henry Rogers.	20. Thomas Duffy.
10. Henry A. Peecher.	21. W. H. McCarthy.
11. Thomas Mulligan.	

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHIC MAYOR.

A Washingtonian Blowing His Own Trumpet to Some Purpose.

All Washington is laughing now at Mayor Bowen, who is a candidate for re-election and in the midst of a red-hot canvass. When he was last a candidate, a most flattering account of his life and services was published over the signature of a colored man, and generally distributed. It now appears that it was written by Bowen, and one of the city papers has had the original manuscript protographed and placed on exhibition. The following paragraph is a fair specimen of the production:—

"All this was done by Mr. Bowen from principle, without the remotest expectation of fee or reward, and I happen to know that he does not want any office or favor at your hands; that if he were the only one to be consulted he would retire to private life when he leaves the position he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. But you and we, the Republicans of this city, cannot permit him to do this. He is, in my opinion, and in the judgment of the best men in Washington, the only man in our ranks who can command the entire vote of the party, and thus insure the election of a Republican Mayor. I am proud to be able to say that even the tongue of slander has been compelled to remain silent as it respects his morals and sterling integrity, and that although many millions of Government funds have passed through his hands, not a dollar, nay, not even a single penny, has ever stuck to them, excepting of course his legal and legitimate salary. His honesty is proverbial, and it is this, my friends, and his acknowledged capacity, that have secured for him the many positions he has held under the Government of which we have heard so much. It was this that commended him to our sainted Lincoln, whose confidence he possessed to the fullest extent, and from whom he received and now keeps as a sacred memento of that friend and martyr of liberty and humanity more commissions than any other man living or dead. With his name on our banner success is certain, and who other than he will be sure to secure that object?"

CLERICAL TRIAL.

The Rev. J. B. Clark Tried Before the Allegheny Presbytery for Breach of Promise—The Reverend Gentleman's Statement—The Jilted Lady's Testimony.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, assembled in the Second U. P. Church Allegheny, yesterday morning, as a church judicatory, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., for the breach of marriage contract with Miss Lillie B. Hawkes, a member of his congregation.

STATEMENT OF DR. CLARK.

Dr. Clark, in a voice betraying deep feeling, read the following paper:—

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:—

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to her complete mental restoration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more unbiassed than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself, gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that in a matter so solemn and important I would be doing a wrong and committing a grievance to proceed further.

It is with deepest regret, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or Christian character.

4. I hereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss Hawkes in regard to marriage with her, and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at that time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted, in confidence that the presbytery will exercise that judgment tempered with mercy inculcated by the spirit of the Divine Master.

Respectfully submitted.

The first item of testimony was that of Dr. Curwin, of the Harrisburg Insane Hospital.

DR CURWEN'S AFFIDAVIT.

It is as follows:—"I certify that Miss Lillie Hawkes was brought to this hospital laboring under great exhaustion of the system, produced by over exertion and continued application; but that her bodily health was greatly improved, and her mind entirely restored when she left the hospital."

TESTIMONY OF MISS LILLIE HAWKES.

Miss Hawkes, having been called and sworn, was interrogated as follows:—

Q. Will you please state when this festival was held? A. On the 23d of November, 1869.

Q. Please state if there was anything in Dr. Clark's manner that induced you to act in an off-hand manner? A. He paid me a good deal of attention, and was with me a great deal that evening.

Q. Did the fact that you were solemnly engaged to Dr. Clark induce you to act freely with him?

Mr. Collins—We object.

Dr. McLean—The form of question is leading.

Q. Was there anything in the relations between you and Dr. Clark that led you to act as you did? A. Yes, I was very happy in the anticipation that Dr. Clark would soon become my husband. I was conscious of feeling unusually well.

Mr Sturgeon—Q. Did Dr. Clark ever renew his promise to marry you after the night of the festival? A. He did. It was on a Sabbath night in December following.

Question by Mr. Sturgeon—Did Dr. Clark ever speak to you in regard to your mental weakness? A. No, sir; not that I remember. He certainly never laid any stress on this fact.

Q. Did Dr. Clark ever ask you to release him from his engagement after the festival? A. He did not.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Question by Dr. McLean—You say that on the 23d of November you were happy in the anticipation of having the engagement consummated; then how can you say that on the 12th of December the engagement was renewed? A. The opposition of the people was discussed and the matter was an open question. There was an engagement, and the month of the marriage had been set, but the opposition of the people had caused the Doctor to hold the matter under advisement. It might be considered an open question, but on the 12th of December the contract was positively renewed.

Q. What do you mean by "an open question?" A. The Doctor told me of the opposition of the people, and asked a consideration of that matter, but the engagement was not really broken.

Dr. McLean asked the witness how it came that she was happy under a promise of marriage, which was under reconsideration, and had to be renewed some nine days afterwards.

Witness—I think I can explain. Dr. Clark said the people were opposed to his marrying me, partly on account of my health, and partly because it was not deemed best for him to marry in the congregation.

Q. Did Dr. Clark never give you a hint that he was afraid about your mind? A. Not that I recollect; and I certainly would have remembered it if he had spoken of it.

Question by Dr. McLean—The engagement was renewed on the 12th of December; has it been discontinued since? A. I would judge so from the contents of his last letter, when he says:—"I wish no one to come near me, except in the bonds of simple friendship."

The trial, which occasions an intense excitement in Pittsburg, is still inprogress.

THE KEROSENE FIEND.

Another Fatal Explosion of Coal Oil—When will People Learn?

The Cincinnati *Times* of Monday says:—

It is our painful duty to record another death from the explosion of coal oil.

About eight o'clock last evening Signor Rossi, an Italian portrait painter, who resided with his family at Fairmount, undertook to fill a lamp, while burning, with coal oil, the result of which was the explosion of both lamp and can. Mr. Rossi's clothes were completely saturated with the fluid, which immediately caught fire. Five of his children were in the room at the time of the occurrence, and his wife was sitting on the steps at the front of the house.

Mr. Rossi's screams for help, mingled with those of his wife and children, brought a number of the neighbors to the house. Mr. Adler was the first to arrive, and informs us that when he entered the room Rossi was all ablaze, and rushed towards him screaming for help. Adler, being in his shirt sleeves, and fearing a contact with the burning man, got out of the way. Mr. Rossi rushed into the yard, where he was met by several persons, who threw blankets over him and succeeded in suppressing the flames.

Mr. Adler entered the room vacated by Rossi, and found it on fire. With the assistance of others, he succeeded in saving the house from destruction. Rossi was conveyed to his room and medical aid procured; all that possibly could be done for the unfortunate man was performed, but without effect. After suffering the most intense agony death came to his relief at quarter to 4 o'clock this morning.

Rossi was about fifty years of age, and was well known in this community as a portrait-painter of considerable merit. He leaves a wife and six children, who, we are informed, are in a helpless and destitute condition.

GENERALITIES.

The Youngest Mother in the Country.

We published several months since an item setting forth that a girl only eleven years of age had become a mother, in Howard Lake township, Wright county. This item went the rounds of the papers, and was received with different degrees of belief. We are now enabled to state that this child-woman, with her infant, is now in this city. We "interviewed" her yesterday, and found her of medium size for her age, rather good-looking, with light blue eyes and dark hair. She is four feet eight and three-quarter inches high, and weighs eighty pounds. The child weighed seven pounds five ounces when it was born, on the 28th of December last, and now pulls down fifteen pounds. It "favors the mother" in its looks, and is as good-looking as the average of babies of the same age. The real name of the mother is Penolia R. Wilkins, and the child is to be called May Twilight.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Mrs. Richardson at Home.

The Newark *Advertiser* says:—"Mrs. McFarland-Richardson is ill at her residence at Woodside, suffering from the chills and fever, contracted during her residence in Indiana while seeking a divorce. The attack is increased in violence by the excitement attending the recent McFarland trial. An attempt has been made to create the impression that the residents at Woodside are hostile to Mrs. Richardson, and have refused to associate with her. On the contrary she receives daily many calls from sympathizing friends, and has constantly presents of bouquets and other testimonials of regard. It is also stated that some of the chivalrous residents of Woodside have agreed to protect Mrs. Richardson so closely that they will not allow McFarland, in his insane ramblings, to set foot in their village."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STINSMAN MURDER CASE.

He is Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree—He is Sentenced to an Imprisonment of Twelve Years.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

This morning the trial of George W. Stinsman for the murder of John Force, Jr., was resumed. The only evidence in the cause was that given by the dying declarations of the deceased and the statement of an eye-witness to the occurrence, and the facts as proved were the following:—On the afternoon of New Year's day the deceased started from his home at Second and Cottage streets to Rossiter's tavern, at the northwest corner of Front and Tasker streets, and meeting a little child named Freddie Marks, took him into the tavern, where he placed him on the counter to play the drum. The prisoner and his grandfather were in the bar-room, and it appeared that the latter had been roughly treated by some rowdy young men. The little fellow dropped one of his drum-sticks upon the floor and the deceased stooped to pick it up, and in doing so happened to touch old Mr. Stinsman; instantly the prisoner plunged a knife into the abdomen of the deceased and ran out.

When the Commonwealth offered to prove the dying declarations of the deceased, they had shown only that he had expressed himself as hopeless of recovery and had asked for a physician. Counsel for defense made strong objection to the admissibility of the evidence, arguing that this wish for a physician proved conclusively that the deceased had not made up his mind that his death was approaching, but that he still clung to life, and hoped that the doctor would save him; that though he may at the time of making the declaration have been under the apprehension of speedy death, yet he subsequently believed he could recover, and unless his apprehension of death was a continuing one his declaration was not evidence.

The Court sustained the objection thus made, and ruled that, though it were shown the deceased believed it probable that his dissolution was near, yet unless it was first established that he made the declaration under the firm conviction that death was imminent, such declaration was not admissible.

The Commonwealth supplied this defect by proving that immediately before making his statement he had said he thought every moment would be his last. The evidence was then admitted, and the witnesses detailed the declaration containing the facts above given.

The Commonwealth then closed their case, and after consultation the prisoner, through his counsel, offered to make no defense, but to submit to a verdict of murder in the second degree, which offer was accepted by the District Attorney, and was approved by the Court. His Honor Judge Allison, under this phase of the case, charged the jury, who after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Sheppard then addressed the Court, saying that no exception to the course of the trial had been made by the prisoner's counsel, and as he saw no good reason for delay, he therefore moved for judgment upon the verdict.

Judge Allison addressed the prisoner briefly upon the gravity of his crime and the merciful turn his case had taken, saying that if, upon the facts then before the Court and jury, a verdict of murder in the first degree had been rendered, the Court would not have felt at liberty to interfere with it.

The law had not been strained against him, but had spared his life. His crime, however, deserved the fullest extent of punishment allowed upon the verdict, which the court felt in duty bound to impose. The sentence was that he should undergo an imprisonment in separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of twelve years.

The prisoner, who is a young man of fine appearance, was much affected, and yet seemed to appreciate his escape from judgment of death.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 94¾ for money, and 94¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112¾. Great Western, 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull and irregular; middling Orleans, 11d.@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 18.—Sugar on the spot firm. Linseed oil dull.

PARIS, May 18.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes, 74f. 99c.

HAVRE, May 18.—Cotton opens declining both on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 130½f.; afloat, 129f.

ANTWERP, May 18.—Petroleum opens flat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 18—2 P. M.—American securities—business small and quotations lower. U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—2 P. M.—California white Wheat, 9s. 8d.; red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 5d.; red winter, 8s. 11d. Beef, 106s. Cheese, 74s. Bacon, 58s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, May 18—2 P. M.—Linseed oil, £32 5s.

—Letter-writers have a dozen different ways of spelling Peterborough. N. H., all the way from the genuine to "betterfurough."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Army and Navy Orders.

Ocean Cable Subsidies

Murder in West Virginia.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Three of the deep-draft monitors which have been receiving repairs at New Orleans have been ordered to Key West, Fla.

On the 1st of June Captain O. K. Hughes will relieve Captain J. F. Armstrong in charge of the iron-clads at New Orleans.

Stock Houses for the Army.

The Secretary of War has issued an order of economy, stating that labor required for the erection of quarters, stock houses, etc., for the use of the army, be furnished as far as possible by the enlisted men.

Brevet Major-General Schofield

will doubtless be nominated by the President to fill the vacancy in the list of Major-Generals; also, Colonel Reynolds, now commanding the Department of Texas, for the rank of Brigadier-General.

A New Marine Hospital.

Efforts are being made to have a bill passed by Congress authorizing the erection of a new marine hospital on Angel Island, at San Francisco, and one on David's Island, New York.

The President has instructed the Attorney-General to ascertain what steps are necessary to protect the Government interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, and prevent it from falling into the hands of a receiver, and also to prevent the local authorities of Wyoming Territory from enjoining the Government interest in the Union Pacific Railroad. The intention is to counteract suits which have been instituted against the road by certain parties in Wyoming with a view of getting possession of it.

The President and San Domingo.

In conversation yesterday with several Senators on San Domingo the President said he regarded the acquisition of that island as the most important act the administration has to effect, and that he would do all in his power to secure it. He has prepared a supplemental message on the subject, and it is expected he will send it to the Senate to-day or to-morrow.

The Georgia Bill.

There was a sharp contest in the Committee on Reconstruction to-day over the manner of reporting the Georgia bill. General Butler wanted to report it on the demand for the previous question, and rush it through without amendment or debate. Mr. Farnsworth, who represented the Bingham faction in the committee, wanted to have it understood that the amendments could be offered in the House, and voted on. Butler at last agreed to this. Bingham will offer his old amendment, and urge its adoption.

The Pacific Railroad.

The House committee holds a special meeting to-night on the transcontinental bill. A sharp fight is now going on between Southerners on Kellogg's and Fremont's bills, both of them providing for building a Southern Pacific Railroad.

The American Cable Company.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The petition of the American Cable Company for Government aid has been presented in both houses of Congress and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This company proposes to lay a cable to the Azores, thence a branch to Lisbon, and another to London, Havre, and Amsterdam, or the Hague. Its land cables are to be laid under ground and its messages communicated by sound and not subject to repetitions.

FROM THE WEST.

Murder in West Virginia.

WHEELING, May 18.—An old man named Edmund West, a sort of recluse residing near Weston, in this State, was horribly murdered a few days ago, and his body left in a field, where hogs discovered and eat a portion of it. He cultivated a small farm, and had acquired considerable means, all of which the murderer secured.

The Democratic State Convention

assembles in Charleston, W. Va., the capital of the State, on June 8.

Mills Burned in Oshkosh, Wis.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The flour mill of A. S. Howe & Co., the planing mill of Welch & Jenkins, and the lumber yard of Knapp, Fowler & Co., at Oshkosh, Wis., were burned yesterday. Loss on planing mill, $30,000; insurance, $7000; on flour mills, $20,000; insurance, $8000; and on lumber yard, $4000, with no insurance.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold Sales in New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.—There were twenty-three bidders for gold to-day at 114⅝@114 79-100. The total bids were for $3,065,000, and the awards will amount to $1,000,000 at 114 70-100 to 114 79-100.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	101¾	Pacific Mail Steam.	37⅝
do. scrip	97	Western Union Tele	33⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	56
Ph. and Rea. R.	104½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	98¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	80¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107½	Adams Express	66¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90	United States	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	120½	Gold	114⅞
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94¾	Market steady.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks weak. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Missouri 6s, 94¾; Canton Company, 70¾; Cumberland preferred, 45; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101¾; Erie, 43½; Reading, 104¾; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 98¾; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

There is a continued dullness in financial circles resulting from the long-continued apathy in trade circles, from which there appears to be no reliable symptoms of immediate relief. Business men have given up all hope of a substantial revival until the opening of the fall season, and lenders acting on this assumption are industrious in seeking employment for their large surplus in the interval, but the effort is not successful to any appreciable extent, and the rates show a further softening tendency, though nominally unchanged since yesterday.

5 per cent. is obtained on call loans with choice collaterals and 6 per cent. on time, with good endorsements.

Gold opened at 115 but declined to 114¾ previous to noon. The transactions in this market are very light and cash gold is abundant.

Government securities are quiet, but the tone is strong and the sales chiefly on investment account.

At the Stock Board there was less doing and prices were slightly off. State loans were neglected. Sales of the sixes, 1st series, at 104¾. City sixes were firmer and sold at 102¾ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was dull and lower; sales at 52⅛; Pennsylvania changed hands at 56¼; Camden and Amboy at 120¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅝; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 43.

Canal stocks were not sold, but firm.

In Bank shares there were sales of Corn Exchange at 70 and Philadelphia at 161.

Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Sales of West Philadelphia at 64 and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 25.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s 1 se.	104¾	100 sh Penna RR.	
$4600 City 6s, N. Is.	102¾	60d. baf10.	56¼
$600 do.	102¾	800 sh Read R. Is.	52⅝
$5000 Pa 6s 1 m. Is.	101¾	100 do.	52¼
$1600 N Pa 7s.	88	28 do.	52¾
$1000 do. b5.	88	100 do. rg&in.	52¼
$5000 Amer Gold.	115	100 do. rg&in.	52¼
$1000 W Jersey R 7s b5wn.	97	10 do. s5. trf.	52¾
10 sh Corn Ex Bk.	70	100 sh Phil & E R.	29⅝
2 sh Phila Bk.	161	100 do.	29¾
35 sh C & Am R. Is. s5wn.	120¼	100 sh 12th & 13th St	25
300 sh O C & A R. Is.	43	5 sh Acad Mus.	95
		1 sh W Phila RR.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$8500 Pa 6s, 1 se.	105	5 sh Cam & Am R.	120¼
$600 do.	105	106 do.	120
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	92	100 sh Read R. c.	53·31
$1000 Susq Bds.	45	100 do.	52¼
$3000 do.	45¼	100 do. b5.	52¾
$200 City 6s, Old.	101¾	100 sh Ocean Oil.	⅝
$1600 do. 2 ctf.	101¾	300 sh Ph & E R. Is.	29
95 sh Penna R. Is.	56¾	100 do. b60.	29
7 do.	56¾	45 sh Minehill R. Is.	52¾
3 do.	56¾	100 sh O C & A R. b60	43¼
200 sh N Pa R. Is b60	38¼		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112¾; do., 1864, 111¾@112; do., 1865, 111¾@112¾; do. do., July, 114¾@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114⅝@114¾; do. 1868, 114⅝@114¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; 6s, 115⅜@112¼. Gold, 114⅝@114¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115	11·30 A. M.	114¾
10·15 "	114¾	11·35 "	114¾
10·27 "	115	11·57 "	114¾
11·15 "	114¾	11·58 "	114¾
11·20 "	114¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.—Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing of importance is doing. We quote the former at $8@$8·50, and the latter at $6·75@7. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted by the crushers at $2·25, which figure is offered for lots to arrive.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity, as there is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

The Wheat market is without change. Prime lots are scarce and in demand at full prices, but inferior sorts are not wanted. Sales of 4900 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·39@1·40 for fair and prime, and 400 bushels choice Delaware at $1·43. Rye is steady at $1·03@1·05 for Western, and $1·06@1·08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware yellow at $1·10@1·12. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64, 65, and 66c.

Whisky is dull and nominal at $1·09@1·10 for iron-bound Western.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Cotton dull and nominally Flour easier, but unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5·12@5·37½; do. extra, $5·62½@6. Wheat dull and lower; Maryland, $1·50@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·30@1·35; Western, $1·25@1·30. Corn dull and lower; white, $1·20@1·21; yellow, $1·13@1·15. Oats firm at 66c. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do. 17½c.; shoulders, 14@14½c.; hams, 21@21½c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton easier; sales 1000 bales middling upland at 22¾c. Flour dull and declining; State, $4·75@5·75; Ohio, $5·05@6·10; Western, $4·75@6·30; Southern heavy at $6@9·90. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Chicago, $1·21. Corn heavy; new mixed Western, $1·05@1·13. Oats dull; State, 68@71c. Beef steady. Pork dull; mess, $29·87@30. Lard steady at 15⅝@16¼c. for inferior to prime steam rendered in barrels. Whisky nominal at $1·10.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Arrived out, steamships Deutschland and New York, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....71

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Theodosius Christian, Schuardtfeger, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.
Schr J. N. Huddell, Craven, from Tuckerton.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrithew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Bark Arcadia, Larsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gottenburg 29th ult.

Bark Emil, Christoffers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.

Brig E. F. Dunbar, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at Darien 11th inst., with timber.

Brig Iza, Williams, hence, at Portland 15th inst.

Brig Beauty, Shields, hence, at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, cence, at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Schr M. E. Staples, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John, N. B., 15th inst.

Schr F. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Fall River 16th inst.

Schrs J. P. Cake, Endicott, and Flight, Crowell, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, hence at Savannah, and cleared 17th inst. for Jacksonville, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 17th inst.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Reeves, from Sagua, at Boston yesterday—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

NEW DOMINION ADVICES.

Passage of the St. Marie Canal

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The "Marseillaise" Again Seized.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Transportation of Goods from California.

Mr. Casserly's bill for the transportation of goods by railroad from California arriving at San Francisco by the China and Australia steamers, provides that goods, wares, or merchandise arriving from foreign countries at a port of the Western States, which are shown by the manifests of the importing vessels to be destined for a collection district more interior than the port of original importation, or for a place in Europe, Australia, or Asia, via the United States, may be immediately conveyed to their destination in bond, by any railroad, steamship, or transportation company, duly bonded in the manner now prescribed by law for the transportation of foreign merchandise in bond. The goods in all cases to be delivered to the collector of customs at the place of final destination or at the port from which they are to be forwarded to a foreign country.

Conscience Money.

An anonymous writer remits $45, to be placed in the conscience fund of the Treasury.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Petitions were presented for the removal of political disabilities.

By Mr. Conkling, in favor of the ratification of the Samana Bay treaty.

By Mr. Cole, to make Vallejo, California, a port of entry.

By Mr. Casserly, in favor of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Fenton, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place the steamer Illinois at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners of New York. Passed.

By Mr. Casserly, to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian, and European merchandise into and across the territory of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence or papers on the files of the State Department relating to the passage of any English or Canadian steamers through the canal of Sault Ste. Marie. Adopted.

Also, a resolution calling for information concerning recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, relating to political questions in Germany. Adopted.

Also, a resolution calling for information upon postal matters. Laid over.

Resolutions setting apart the last Friday and Saturday of the present month for District of Columbia business, and providing for three evening sessions in each week hereafter for bills on the calendar, were agreed to.

At 1 o'clock the Senate bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was laid aside, and the House bill on the subject was taken up.

House.

Mr Lawrence introduced a bill to allow the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to enter under the Homestead act quarter sections of land in the alternate reserved sections of public land along the lines of railroads, and other public works to which lands have been granted. Passed.

Mr. Dawes asked unanimous consent to a proposition that the House meet at 11 o'clock, but several members objected.

The House then proceeded

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The public mind of the world is kept on the stretch of excitement and anticipation by one great project after another to bring all nations into rapid communication with one another. Atlantic telegraph cables, the Suez Canal, the great continental Pacific Railroad, new steamship lines to different and the most remote parts of the globe, the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Central America, the Pacific telegraph cable project to connect China and the East generally with the American Continent, and many other grand works, show the wonderful progress of the age. One of the latest of these great projects is the establishment of steamship communication between Australia and California. The steamer Idaho, which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 5th of this mouth, brought the mails and passengers that come from Australia by the steamer Wongawonga. There were one hundred and forty passengers, nearly all of whom were *en route* to England. This is a new line, and it is intended to either connect with the line between the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco or to ply directly from Sydney and Auckland to California. The Wongawonga was full of passengers, and the mails from New South Wales and New Zealand were very large. The time from Sydney to San Francisco was thirty-one days. Much better time than this will soon be made. We believe the passage has been made from Australia to England in forty days by this route and by the Pacific Railroad and Atlantic steamships. This is great progress in the commerce of the Pacific and in traversing so large a portion of the globe. The Wongawonga was to be followed by the City of Adelaide and the City of Melbourne, two other steamers of the new line.

A few years ago, just before the gold discovery in California, the Pacific Ocean, except along the American coast, was little traversed by ships of commerce. There were only a few traders to the Sandwich Islands and the islands of the South Pacific, and the whale ships that navigated that vast ocean. Now there are steam lines to China and Japan, to the Sandwich Islands, and to the different countries of Australia. What a revolution within so short a time! But we are only on the eve of still greater progress. By the aid of telegraphs and steam power the English speaking people on each side of the vast Pacific will soon develop an extensive commerce between themselves and among the islands and countries in and bordering that ocean. The dense populations of Asia will soon feel this too. But our own country is destined to obtain the greatest share by far of this commerce. San Francisco will become, probably, second only to New York in commercial importance. We shall draw the surplus population of China and other countries of Asia to do our labor cheaply, and we shall increase largely our exportations and importations. Indeed, we can hardly imagine what the next twenty years will develop in the way of trade and intercourse and in the march of civilization in Asia. We have no doubt that a large portion of the travel between England and Australia will come this way. If it be a little farther than by the Indian Ocean, Suez, and the Mediterranean, it is more direct, with fewer changes, and probably less expensive. The Pacific is a delightful ocean to navigate, and with steamship and railroad connections all complete we think the passage this way can be made in as short or in shorter time than by the other route. The one hundred and forty passengers in one steamer *en route* for Europe by San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad gives an idea of what may follow. In view of these developments and prospects we recommend Congress and our enterprising merchants to turn their attention to the trade of the Pacific Ocean. A great future is before us in that part of the world if we will seize the opportunities that are within our reach.

BLOODY TALK OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. World.

High officials in Washington, it was reported recently, confidently believed that there would be no general Indian war. Commissioner Parker and Secretary Belknap placed great hopes in an approaching conference with Red Cloud. The American people, while they are not apprehensive of a general massacre, do not perhaps share in their complacency. At all events, there came a simultaneous report, by the way of Chicago, of what our Western friends would call a very satisfactory slaughter of savages in Wyoming Territory; and a pleasing warwhoop is sounded by the dwellers in Iowa for Sheridan and vengeance, the Ogallalahs being upon them. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the same despatch rounds itself up by chronicling the murder of Mr. David P. Dudley, eight miles from Kit Carson City. Whether Commissioner Parker and Secretary Belknap had prior information of these amiable incidents upon which they based their official assurances, or whether they only made them out of their superior knowledge of the propensity of the Indian and the white man to exchange blankets and eternal friendship, cannot of course be definitely known. In either case the conclusion is a most pusillanimous one, at variance with the sickening fact that we have had a very general Indian war in the West for the last twenty years, and are likely to have until, in the interminable course of squaw slaughter, the sources of Indian life and Indian troubles are extirpated.

With the affrighted citizens of Iowa calling for Sheridan, and that ruthless agent of civilization marshalling his Christian troopers in the cause of retribution, it does not appear to the sensitive mind east of the Mississippi that a big palaver with Red Cloud and the usual interchange of bronze medals and red tape at Washington will do much to arrest the acrimonious war of races which has been raging over half the continent, to our disgrace, ever since we set ourselves up as a Christian nation.

The truth is that there has been at no time within a year any danger of an Indian war other than that which has not been intermitted for a decade, and which is merely the strife of an antagonism born of ignorance and injury in one party and antipathy and selfishness in the other. With the troubles growing out of this anomalous condition of a new country the Government of the United States has dealt in a petty, vacillating, and often cruel spirit that would have disgraced a Territorial sheriff. It has been consistent only in its extermination, which it has never dared to acknowledge. It has undertaken to picket the great desert with soldiers, and set its constabulary—who are a law unto themselves—over a million square miles of territory at an enormous expense, that the Republic may visit its small vengeance upon the few miserable nomads who are scattered there; and all this it does with a vast profligacy that beggars statistics but accomplishes no end.

Those exceptional wise men who have brought mercy with intelligence to bear upon this subject of our Indian wards have more than once pointed out that a safe, economical, and lenient remedy for all this expense and brutality lay in gathering the entire family of red men, now broken into predatory bands that skulk, impoverished and embittered, like the prairie wolves on the track of the emigrant, into one geographical focus, where, under strict military surveillance, the softer influences of humanity—or at least of civilized justice—might have a fair chance of trial. One-half the money and strength which the country is expending on this unending and fruitless hunt of human beings would suffice to sweep all the red men in America together into one ample reservation under the eye of authority. And whatever difficulties beset the undertaking, they are trivial indeed by the side of those which will forever rise in the path of an administration bent only on exacting an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth from a pitiable and broken race, and that only for the enrichment of an army of speculators and the gratification of border men, who seem to have learnt nothing from the savage but his cruelty.

OUGHT McFARLAND TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM?

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Evening Post* and the *Citizen* answer this question in the affirmative, and are disposed to censure the Recorder for letting the prisoner loose upon society. With every respect for the authority of the *Citizen* on a question of law, we think there can be little doubt that in this instance it has mistaken the grounds on which the accused was released.

The statute providing for the confinement of a prisoner on the ground of insanity can only be put in force when the verdict of the jury distinctly authorizes it. In the case of McFarland there was no such verdict. The jury simply found him "not guilty," saying nothing whatever about insanity—which was equivalent to a declaration of their opinion that the prisoner was justified in taking Richardson's life. As to the morality of such a verdict, we have nothing to say at this moment. We must simply regard it as a fact, with which alone the Recorder could deal. He had no power to order the detention of the prisoner after the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The law in England with reference to criminals in whose behalf the plea of insanity is set up and maintained is different from our own. The theory of the English law is that if the individual had not a sense of right and wrong, of good and evil, he could not be regarded as sane; but in practice this is departed from very widely. Proof is always demanded that insanity existed at the time the criminal act was committed. The modern practice is thus defined:—"Where the general conduct of the prisoner has been such as to indicate unsoundness of mind, even though considerable contrivance has accompanied the act, or where there is evidence of his having been the subject of an irresistible impulse to kill, the jury generally find a verdict of acquittal, in opposition to the older authorities, who confined the exemption from responsibility within very narrow limits."

But when a prisoner is acquitted on the ground of insanity in England, he by no means escapes scot free. The Judge orders him to be "confined during Her Majesty's pleasure" that is, during the term of his natural life. The prisoner is sent to a lunatic asylum to spend the remainder of his days. Thus it happened in the case of Oxford, who shot at the Queen many years age, and also in that of a woman who had nursed the Prince of Wales, and who murdered all her children at Esher. There can be very little question that this is the proper method of dealing with criminal lunatics. Our statute for shutting up a prisoner acquitted on the ground of insanity works simply during the pleasure of the medical men of the asylum, who may, as they sometimes do, refuse to receive him, alleging that he is not insane, although the jury have declared by their verdict that he is. When Oxford was sent to Bedlam, several of the doctors are said to have been of opinion that he was no more insane than any one of themselves. But he was shut up there just the same, and the doctors had, of course, no power to interfere.

The great point, however, in the McFarland case is that the jury did not consider the question of insanity in rendering their verdict. They simply found the prisoner not guilty. The Recorder did his duty in discharging McFarland, and, indeed, he could have done nothing else under the circumstances.

LAY DELEGATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The long and animated contest in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the introduction of lay delegation into the Quadrennial General Conference was finally decided by the vote, on Saturday last, of the East Maine Annual Conference. The vote of this body, the last in the United States before which the subject had to be brought, swells the number of ministers voting aye to the requisite three-fourths: 4906 ministers have now voted for and 1634 against the proposed change. The Mission Conference in Germany, which has 45 members, remains to be heard from; but as its total vote, even if solidly cast against lay delegation, would still give to the opponents of the measure one vote less than one-fourth of the whole vote cast, lay delegation may now be proclaimed as having been carried, and as being henceforth an integral part of the economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The struggle, which now belongs to the past, has been in some respects one of general interest. It is a remarkable instance of how the large Protestant denominations accommodate themselves to the tendencies of the age and the sentiments of the people. Methodism has grown strong in this country, not only without recognizing in its church constitution the principle of lay delegation, but in a spirit of decided opposition to it; and it was one of the most effective arguments of the opponents of change that a system under which Episcopal Methodism had within a brief period become the most numerous of the Protestant denominations in the country should not be abandoned for one whose efficacy had yet to be tested. About forty years since the Church consented to the withdrawal of a large body of members, who have since become known as the Methodist Protestant Church, rather than admit the laity to the councils of the denomination. Some years ago a vote was taken of both ministry and laity on the subject, when it was found that a decided majority of both were opposed to lay delegation.

The turning of the tide began in 1860, when the friends of the reform, undaunted by former defeats, began to call in the aid of the press, and established the *Methodist* as the organ of the movement in this city. Their struggle has been a hard one, but it is now over. In ten years they have revolutionized the Methodist system of church government. The presence of prominent laymen at the next General Conference cannot fail to add largely to the interest which the reading public always take in church assemblies representing so large a portion of the people. The Methodist Church counts so many members in the highest offices of the Government and the front ranks of society, that a long array of well-known names may be expected in the roll of the next conference.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The citizens of Randolph county, Ill., to the number of one thousand, petitioned the Constitutional Convention "in favor of the recognition of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the State;" but the gentleman who presented the petition declared that he did not agree with the petitioners. Now, a man may well have the highest reverence for the Deity, and the most abiding faith in the distinctive doctrines of Christianity, and yet he may think it neither proper nor to be desired that, upon a purely political document, there should be ingrafted a declaration of religious belief. There would be no little indignation, and it would be just, if any Legislature should declare the existence of a God and the truth of Christianity by statute; indeed, there are those who would feel that there would be in such legislation a savor of profanity; and yet we are unable to see that there would be any difference between such a statute and a declaration of faith in the fundamental secular law of the State. There are, we know, State constitutions containing such declarations; but in almost every case the fact is unknown to the people, and does not exercise the smallest influence over their belief or their disbelief.

The truth is, that such political affirmations of religious faith are not creditable to Christianity, since they imply that it is weak enough to need documentary evidence of this kind; whereas, every church, every prayer, every gathering together on the Lord's Day, is a better affirmation of Christian truth than any formal assertion put like a purple patch into a State Constitution. Unquestionably, Christianity is, and in some form will remain, the religion of the land, as it is destined to be the religion of the world. Its influence will be felt, as it should be, in legislation; but we cannot ignore the fact that Governments are not established specially for its support and propagation; and that history is full of warning against any union of Church and State. If Christianity needed these *quasi* political declarations, they might have our hearty approval. As it is, out of respect for Christianity, we do not think that they are generally desirable.

EMIGRATION—ALARM IN GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The total number of emigrants who arrived at this port from Europe during last week was 9017.

Unless a white man is not equal to a negro, the value of this importation of brains, bone, and muscle, computed on the worth of a Southern slave before the war, increases the positive wealth of this country by the enormous amount of over nine millions of dollars within a week.

Of this mass of 9017 souls, no less than 2452 came from North Germany. This fact alone is sufficient to account for the discredit lately attempted to be thrown, nominally by the managers of the Stock Exchanges of Frankfort and Hamburg, but really by the German Government, on certain American securities.

That the rulers of Europe, who estimate men and women of the working classes simply as producing and consuming machines, should be appalled by the remarkable extent of the exodus from their dominions is natural. But both labor and capital must find the best market in a free country. American stocks and bonds, based on good securities, are being rapidly absorbed in all the money markets of Europe, simply in accordance with the immutable law that six per cent. will attract more capital than three; and no legislation can be ultimately effectual in retaining labor in a country where poverty is the rule.

We understand that so alarmed has the German Government lately become at the possibility of having the rates of labor materially increased by this rapid diminution of the supply, that a bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers whose object is the restriction of emigration by the imposition of a heavy tax on every subject leaving the country.

The contemplated remedy will probably intensify the disease it is intended to cure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTANDING OR DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Receiver of Taxes, COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTANDING TAXES due to the City of Philadelphia, hereby gives notice that the Registers and other books of Delinquent Taxes have been placed in his hands for *prompt collection*, and all persons indebted to the city for overdue taxes are required to make immediate settlement of the same at this office, or to the Ward Deputy Collector.

The act of Assembly approved March 23, 1870, provides, "That said *collections shall be made immediately either out of the personal or real estate* of such delinquent owner, wherever the same may be found, and for such purpose he shall be and is hereby invested with full and absolute authority to *levy* and *sell* either the *personal or real estate* of said owner."

It becomes my duty, therefore, to notify all citizens who may be in debt to the City of Philadelphia for Taxes that, unless the same be paid at this office, or to the Deputy Collector of the Ward, ON OR BEFORE THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1870, I shall, in pursuance of the aforementioned act of Assembly, *file liens* against the Real Estate on which such taxes have been assessed, and proceed to have the same sold; and that, in further pursuance of said act, and under such proceedings, all proper costs and the penalties imposed by law will be levied and collected from the proceeds of such sales.

It will be perceived, on reference to the act aforesaid, that the duty to collect such taxes promptly is by it made *imperative*, and those interested will give immediate attention.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
(Second floor, back.)

5 16 mws3t

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 28th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.

5 24 6 9 A. B. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 615 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it. 5 4 w13t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS of Philadelphia, having observed the patience ability, and fidelity with which the Hon. EDWARD M. PAXSON has performed the duties of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer of this city and county since his appointment to the Bench, respectfully and earnestly urge his nomination and election to that office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

J. I. Clark Hare, M. Russell Thayer, James Pollock, Joseph A. Clay, John G. Gresson, Charles Thompson Jones, Charles Gilpin, Joseph B. Townsend, Henry Bumm, J. Gillingham Fell, Gustavus Remak, George Junkin, John A. Houseman, Thomas A. Budd, Henry C. Townsend, George D. Boardman, D. D., Wm. Brantley Hanna, Egbert Nichols, Chas. H. T. Collis, Charles S. Pancoast, George F. Keyser, James D. Whetham, Edwin T. Chase, A. Atwood Grace, H. L. Lipman, Joseph H. Siddall, Edward G. Lee, Hiram Horter, William Taylor, M. D., F. Knox Morton, M. D., David B. Graham, George Yerkes, Abraham Stewart, John M. Collins, Andrew Zane, Jr., J. W. Gilbough, Joshua S. Fletcher, John Malin, M.D., Charles Mathews, Jr., David Jones, Richard P. White, Joshua Spering, Lieut. Daniel Craig, Wesley Stephenson, Benj. F. Hoeckley, G. W. Deidrick, Frede. Dittmann, H. B. Gillingham, Edward T. Parker, John W. Du Bree, Uselms C. Smith, F. A. Van Cleve, Anspach & Stanton, James H. Orne, John Weil, Samuel Welsh, John T. Lewis & Bro.s, Rosengarten & Sons, Robert Shoemaker & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Nathan Hilles, Thomas H Sutley, Dr. D. Jayne & Son, E. O. Jayne, John E. Walker, Lewis Wharton & Co., Stuart & Brother, Cochran, Russell & Co., William S. Grant, George D. Wetherill & Co. Morton McMichael, A. E. Borie, David Reitter, Richards & Watson, Charles Cumming, J. C Chamecin, Baeder, Adamson & Co., William Longstreth & Co. Janney & Andrews, Martin & Garrett, S. Alter, James Allison, James Somers Smith, W. B. Watson, Charles Ellis, Son & Co., J. G. Rittenhouse, J. B. Lippincott & Co. Thomas Robins, B. B. Comegys, Edwin M. Lewis, William Rushton, Jr., Thomas Ridgway, Jos. Patterson, Benjamin Bullock's Sons H. C. Young, R. Patterson, C. H. Clark, Caleb J. Milne, Morton McMichael, Jr., George P. Fuller, James L. Claghorn, S. C. Palmer, J. Wiegand, G. H. Rogers, John Cashner, W. P. Jenks, Charles Magarge, H. E. Rees, Oliver Landreth, Henry Smith, Angus Cameron, John C. Copper, Henry J. Morton, George Ford, W. M. Meredith, Eli K. Price, F. Carroll Brewster, Daniel Dougherty, Aubrey H. Smith, Wm. Henry Rawle, Chapman Biddle, Alexander Henry, William H. Kern, Wm. B. Mann, M. Hall Stanton, William Rotch Wister Constant Guillou, Thomas Fitzgerald, James W. Paul, Wm. J. McElroy, Rev. J. Walker Jackson, George D. Budd, Jos. G. Rosengarten, John L. Shoemaker, D. Milligan, James W. Latta, George H. Earle, J. Bergeant Price, Craig D. Ritchie, John R. Orr, James Work, Jos. S. Allen, H. C. Paist, M. D., John H. Parker, John Manderson, Benjamin H. Haines, Samuel H. Orwig, J. T. Pratt, Ludlam Mathews, Calvin H. Test, Horace Britz, Edwin T. Coxe, R. A. Parrish, Henry C. Terry, James H. Kerns, James Holgate, Edward P. Jones, James Brearley, Jr., A. Lucius Hemmershotz, John C. Gerrish, A. W. Greene, John Edward Siddall, Henry R. Edmunds, Carroll Heide, Henry Disston & Son, Geo W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co., Strawbridge & Clothier Henry C. Lea, John M. Morris & Co, Samuel Bispham & Sons, Field & Hardie, Bodine, Thomas & Co., Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Howard Binchman & Son, Powers & Weightman, N. B. Browne, Drexel & Co., O. J. Fell & Brother, Siter, Price & Co., Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co. Whitall, Tatum & Co., Wetherill & Brother, French, Richards & Co., John Whitall, F. Shoemaker, Parkinson & Mellier, O. S. Janney & Co., Harding & White, H Kellogg & Sons, Toland & Conrow, Evans, Sharp & Co. Fred. Malsed & Hawkins, E. Matlack, Robert Buist, Jr., A. H. O'Brien, W. L. Schaffer, Jay Cooke, Arthur G. Coffin, Charles Platt, John S. Newbold, Thomas C. Hand, Henry Lylburn, Thomas Hill, Charles Dutilh, A. Biddle, Charles S. Lewis, A. J. Antelo, William Chubb, Fred. Fraley, W. M. Tilghman, B. Andrews Knight, Edw. Armstrong, William D. Ladwig, William Wister, John Mecke, John A. Quinn, Harry B. Corney, Edw. H. Rowley, John D. Mahoney, William Suddards, Thomas P. Stotesbury, Cook & Fagen, Jas. W. Garrett, D. G. Townsend, George W. Taylor, J. P. Wenzel, M. Blynn, George Bartolett, Robert Liggot, Jr., Hershey Bros. & Pollack, Henry Simson, Kohn, Adler & Co., William Allen, J. V. Lambert, M. C. Cadmus & Co., Jos. W. Scott & Co., Thomas Craven, Alfred S. Gillett, John Duncan, J. H. Craven, R. H. Forestal, George W. Hanchett Samuel Powell, Aaron Thompson, David S. Craven, S. B. Millikin, Henry A. Sims, R. T. Torrey, H. Swinburnant, A. Whilldin, James Euston, John G. Keller, A. B. Watson, George Wehn, Jr., Edw. R. Euston, J. Bonbright Sinn L. D. Oesophal, Jas A. Fennell, F. Stanhope Philips, Jos. L. Loudenslager, Simon R. Snyder, James R. Harris, Josiah Bassell, Jr., Kilburn & Gates, R. T. Hance, D. C. Neill, H. Price, Howell, Finn & Co., Wm. W. Carpenter, J. P. Mumford, A. P. Jenks, Sharpley & Son, Morgan, Bush & Co., Fenton, Thompson & Co., Hallowell, Branson & Co., Morris L. Hallowell, Alfred Nesmith, Bancroft & Co., William A. Drown, John Farnum & Co., Amos R. Little & Co., Leonard, Son & Co., Brooks, Miller & Co., D. Wharton Smith & Co., D. M. Robinson & Co., Joseph Lesley, Herman J. Lombaert, W. J. Howard, Edmund Smith, Joseph P. Smith, Edward C. Biddle, Henry W. Gwinner, D. W. Boyd, Jr., George W. I. Ball, George E. Wagner, Louis Wagner, Israel W. Johnson, B. K. Fox, Charles J. Wolbert, Thomas S. Ellis, G. M. Troutman, Franklin Bacon, C. R. Wegandt, W. H. Stoever, John P. Isley, Edwin North, Alfred Hirst, George R. Grime, Charles W. Mitchell, George A. Fletcher, George F. Nagle, Jas. K. Kerr & Brothers, William Fennell, R. L. Knight, Jacob Landenslager, J. J. Bailey, Wilson & Stellwagen, S. A. Harrison, William D. Rogers, F. A. Hoyt & Bro., Duffield Ashmead, F. C. Manderson, Claudius B. Linn, William J. Jenks, Beates & Miller, Sylvester J. Baker, R. Duncan Coombs, Arthur Malcom, Mellor & Rittenhouse, William Gulager S. V. Merrick, George Bevan, P. Moore Hart, William Shiek, Owridge & Newbold, Alex. Harding, Francis H. Siddall, David Scull, Jr., & Bro., Edward Snowdon, D. H. Merriman, Charles H. Goldenberg, William H. Eirls, W. M. Sinclair, A. L. Britton, James Trimble, John S. Wilson, A. Watson Atwood, I. Newton Walker, George Nugent, Charles Stokes, Willis P. Hazard, A. Hart, Edward C. Taylor, Thomas Wriggins, Henry Cohen, George A. Wright, Robert Richards, Warne Bros. & Co., A. P. Jenks, C. F. Linton, M. Rosenbaum, W. A. Rolin, Samuel P. Carpenter, Geo. S. Henszey, Bockius Bros., Isaac S. Williams, William A. Hodges, D. R. Murphey, Hiram Pool, Campion Bros. & Franklin, John C. Baker & Co., A. Franzell, Hacker, Wetherill & Co., W. Y. McAllister, Jno. A. McAllister, Snowden & Bro, Daniel W. Sauck, R. P. McCullagh, Saml. F. Watkins, Jr., James S. Earle & Sons, W. J. Blanchard, Saml. E. Stokes, E. Lafourcade, Irwin & Co., Furness, Brinley & Co., Dawson, Judd & Co., A. H. Franciscus & Co., Jacob Riegel & Co., Bunting, Darborow & Co., Kibbe, Colladay & Trout, Farnham, Kirkham & Co., Coffin & Altemus, David Milne, Walter McMichael, Morris, Tasker & Co., William Wainwright, Jr., Elliott & Dunn, John F. James, Thomas Smith, James C Hand, John H. Watt, P. Jenks Smith, H. P. Schetky, O. M. Noblit, Jr., C. K. Claghorn, Randolph & Jenks, A. J. Lewis, Richard Wood, F. W. Clark, F. Mitchell, Henry D. Sherrerd, William R. Abbey, Richard S. Smith, D. B. Cummins, William Gillespie, D. Faust, William F. Miskey, Joseph W. Forsyth, W. F. Duffield, Martin Brothers, D. W. C. Moore, George Watson, Robert F. Taylor, P. Steger, W. Reeder, John Childs, Jacob S. Miller, J. P. Stein, James V. Watson, James T. Brooke, Edward Cumming, James F. Wood, N. K. Fergrin, Asa Jones, A. H. Smith, Edward H. Hance, William M. Wilson, Theo. A. Royal, Fergusson Brothers, Frederick Wilhelm, James Somers Smith,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unrivalled reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf

MAMMOTH SLATE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, No. 427 CHESNUT Street, E. V. MACHETTE, President.
JOHN M. RILEY, Secretary. 5 7 swtt

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 123 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 16 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

OFFICE MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, No. 624 WALNUT Street, April 28, 1870.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect a Board of five Directors and a Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year. Transfer books to close 12th of May and reopen May 20.

HIRAM BROWER,
4 30 swtt Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst. at 8 o'clock. 5 12 12t

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Clifton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,

The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, (4 30 1mrp

No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

REFRIGERATORS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF

P. P. KEARNS,

No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

ICE.

1870. 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.

OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

PENN ICE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.

5 30 60trp CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

6 3 1j A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

WISHART'S COLUMN

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether an remedy has as yet been discovered equal to It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

4 16 sw3mf8 PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual meeting of the Republican Invincibles Club, to elect an executive committee for 1870, was held last night at the Assembly Buildings, Mr. Alex. P. Colesbury presiding, and Mr. H. C. Hawkins acting as Secretary. A motion to proceed with its election being adopted, the President stated that it was his official duty to select tellers, and he then appointed George Truman, Charles Darragh, and Colonel B. L. Taylor.

A member nominated two gentlemen to act as tellers. The Chairman ruled it out of order, and considerable confusion ensued. An appeal from the decision was made, and after a division the President declared that the appeal was not sustained. A great uproar followed, which finally terminated in a large number of those present leaving the room. Printed tickets were then distributed, and the election proceeded with, and while the tellers were counting the votes, speeches were made by Colonel Wm. McMichael, Lewis Waln Smith, J. K. McCammon, S. W. Pennypacker, and others.

Those who left the room organized a meeting outside, at which an Executive Committee was also selected. Thus the Invincibles commence the campaign with a serious split in their ranks.

—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court yesterday found a bill of indictment against Messrs. McDevitt & Young, rectifiers; George Shaffer and Augustus Crowell, for the alleged removal of whisky in fraud of the revenue laws; and William B. Grover, on the charge of aiding in the manufacture and circulation of counterfeit beer stamps.

—The Board of Trustees of the Northern Home for Friendless Children have elected the following-named gentlemen its officers for the current year:—President, J. Wiegand; Treasurer, James L. Claghorn; Secretary, M. J. Mitcheson; Assistant Secretary, Theodore Earp; Solicitors, J. J. Barclay, M. J. Mitcheson.

—John Mason, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 2509 Pine street, fell from a fence yesterday and broke an arm. Albert Rummell, residing at No. 1129 Kates street, fell from a ladder yesterday, at Arch and Twenty-second streets, and was severely injured. Both sufferers were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Last evening about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the liquor store of M. Kuhn & Brother, No. 138 N. Third street, which was extinguished before much damage had been done.

—The District Court yesterday reappointed the following gentlemen Inspectors of the County Prison:—Drs. John B. Biddle, A. Rodman Paul, and Edw. H. Trotter.

—Permits were granted during 1869 by the Board of Health for the removal of 1357 dead bodies, principally from burial grounds in the built-up portion of the city.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅞.

—The Dickinson College difficulty has been adjusted.

—The elections in New York yesterday resulted in the success of the Tammany ticket.

—Another students' rebellion is reported. This time it is in the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

—Mr. Archibald is said to have been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new colony of Manitobah.

—Attorney-General Hoar decides that internal revenue officers are entitled to moieties as informers.

—Last evening the registration closed in Richmond. The whites, formerly in a minority, are now 680 ahead.

—Two persons were killed and several wounded by an accident on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday.

—Sir Stafford Heathcote has left New York on his way to Winnipeg. It is said he goes on a diplomatic mission to the Red River insurgents.

—Governor Bullock was further examined by the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, in reference to the alleged corruption over the Georgia bill.

—Another raid by Indians on the Kansas Pacific Railroad is reported. Troops have been stationed along the road with instructions to severely chastise the redskins.

Foreign Affairs.

—Espartero declines to be a candidate for the Spanish crown.

—Women are pronounced ineligible as parish guardians in England.

—There are to be no grand *fetes* in Paris on the announcement of the vote on the *plebiscitum*, as was reported.

—Two more *Marseillaise* editors have been sent to jail, and publication of the paper is suspended for two months.

—France will require Greece to pay the ransom of any Frenchman who may be captured by brigands in that country.

GEORGIA.

The Bill for the Reconstruction and Admission of the State.

The House Reconstruction Committee met yesterday and agreed upon the bill for the admission of Georgia. The proposition offered by General Butler at the previous meeting was adopted, and he was directed to report the bill to the House. It is the bill originally reported by the committee, with a single amendment. As the bill has been so much changed since it was at first reported, we append it as now agreed upon by the committee:—

Whereas, The people of Georgia have framed and adopted a Constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas, the Legislature of Georgia, elected under said Constitution, has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; provided, that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following:—"I, ——, do, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be). Or such person shall, in like manner, take, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation:—"I, ——, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have by act of Congress of the United States been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury as the case may be), which oaths or affirmations shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority; and provided further, that every such person who shall neglect for a period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office; and provided further, that the State of Georgia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions:—First. That the Constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution as herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided, that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the Constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming, or calling into service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, be and the same is hereby repealed

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 40	MOON RISES	11 03
SUN SETS	7 13	HIGH WATER	4 01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	May 3
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 3
Borussia	Havre	New York	May 3
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Erin	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May 4
Europa	Glasgow	New York	May 6

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 18
W'thMetropolis	New York	Havre	May 18
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Hansa	New York	Bremen	May 19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 21
Donau	New York	Bremen	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	May 19
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	May 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 20
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 21
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 26
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, Jr., Mobile, Cope Bros.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sw. Bark Bloomer, Culberg, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, Weymouth, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Norwich, do.
Schr E. A. Cheesborough, Smith, Stonington, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Hyannis, do.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, do.
Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, Orient, do.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Cambridge, do.
Schr Abbott Devereux, Rich, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. P. Stimpson, ——, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Gen. Grant, Frame, Newport, do.
Schr C. Herrick, Baldwin, New Bedford, do.
Barge M. T. Connelly, Mulheim, New York, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barkentine Richard Pearse, Rathbun, 17 days from St. Martin's, with salt to S. C. L. Huntingdon—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig E. C. Redman, Redman, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Thos. Clyde, Cain, 7 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Bee, Hearn, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Nanticoke, Outten, 5 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ashland, Mitchell, 3 days from Norfolk, Va., with cedar rails to Collins & Co.

Schr Dart, Calloway, 3 days from Choptank river, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Diamond State, Cooper, 5 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Sarah Jones, Cooper, 3 days from Manokin river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 18.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Col. Donaldson, with lumber to D. K. Houts & Co.
Col. J. Reher, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.
Col. Ellinger, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Linnie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Franklin Coskey, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
H. C. Trump, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 17.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Gen. Keim, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. J. Taylor, S. M. Hildreth, Amelia, Hydeville, D. Biddiecum, A. L. Griffin, and J. H. Wethy, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 18.—Barge Hope, with coal for Baltimore, left yesterday.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult., lat. 50, long. 22.

Ship Virginia, Campbell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, from Savannah 14th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 564 bales upland cotton, 8 do. sea island cotton, 26 casks rice, 127 bales domestics, 9 tons iron, 75 empty barrels, 75 boxes vegetables, 10 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, from New Orleans for Havana and Philadelphia, sailed from Southwest Pass noon 12th inst.

Steamship New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, sailed from Richmond A. M. 16th inst, for Philadelphia.

Bark Dr. C. Tupper, Chambers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 6th inst.

Bark Courier, Lund, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 26th ult.

Bark Scottish Bride, Allen, hence, at Marseilles 2d instant.

Bark Æolus, Berding, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 2d inst.

Bark Vivid, Hartz, from London for Philadelphia, with old rails and empty casks, put into Brest 4th inst., leaky; the master intended sailing back to London, without repairing. (Was reported by cable as having put back to London 5th.)

Schrs G. L. Lovell; Jonathan May, May; William F. Garrison, Morris; E. Edwards, May; W. Phillips, Somers; and H. N. Miller, Miller, hence, at Boston 15th instant.

Schr Rhodella Blew, Haley, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 13th inst.

Schrs J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia from Greenport, and Charles Carroll, Chase, hence for Dennisport, passed Hell Gate 16th inst.

Schr Alabama, Vangilder, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schrs T. Sinnickson, Dickinson; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; and John Shay, Fisher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14 h inst.

Schr Paugussett, Waples, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at New London 13th inst.

Schrs R. Vanneman, Seaman; M. P. Hudson, Vaughan; Lottie Beard, Perry; Damon, Johnson; L. A. Johnson, Mashman; James Alderdice, Stiles; J. K. Manning, Gandy; A. S. Cannon, Pike; E. B. Emery, Cotton; and E. R. Gabain, Rich, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-House in the First Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of the Seventh and Dickerson streets, in the First ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

5 18 21 24 28 31

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a public school-house in the Twenty-first ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate in Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

5 18 21 24 28 31

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

3 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,

5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of GEORGE W. BENNERS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to or those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them without delay to

EDWIN H. FITLER,

5 11 w 6t* No. 23 N. WATER Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address

M. HOUSE, Attorney,

3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,

RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to

21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,

Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,

1 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer R. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents, 5 5 1m

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period

4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,

S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER. WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,

BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN

VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

E. J. LESTER & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS.

Fancy Mattings,

White Mattings,

Red Check Mattings.

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,

Lowest Prices.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

MATTING WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates

BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN

CARPETINGS,

At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by

HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT

5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,

AT RETAIL,

At Right Prices.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH.

No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

5 5 12t PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done.

No. 224 DOCK STREET.

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY,

5 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe

And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

4 1 No. 412 North FIFTH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 22 North WATER Street and

No. 23 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——, May ——.

The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21.

The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

MAY, 1870.

Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

No. 2 DOCK Street,

Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board).

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,

No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager

ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
STAR COMBINATION.
STAR COMBINATION.

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon,

In Burlesque, Grand Ballet, Immense Olio Entertainment, Farces, etc., by the

BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.

Family Matinee every Saturday. 5 16 6§

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 18, Third Night of the reproduction of

NOT GUILTY

THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS AND BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS, are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.

Desperate Conflict between the Sepoys and the Young Volunteers. A brilliant, thrilling, and effective Tableau—The Field of Battle during a Fierce Engagement.

SATURDAY—"NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.

Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8 o'clock.

CONTINUED SUCCESS! THIRD WEEK of the young Character Actor,

MR. JOS. K. EMMETT,

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,

Charles Gayler's successful Drama,

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

FRITZ.....Mr. JOS. K. EMMETT

With Songs, Dances, and Instrumental Solos.

Friday—Benefit of JOS. K. EMMETT.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, B. FOX, Manager and Proprietor.

MONDAY EVENING, May 16, and DURING WEEK, Prof

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

THE CHRISTIANITY OF CHRISTIANS.

The reunion of the two chief branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is an occasion for congratulation with good men of all shades of religious opinion. A quarrel that was discreditable to the religious belief of its participants has been brought to a satisfactory termination, and the influence for good of a great and important Christian organization increased tenfold. There is no doubt that the squabbles that are continually occurring in churches, in denominations, and between different sects of Christians, do more harm to the cause of religion than all other influences put together, and it is therefore the manifest duty of those who profess to represent the religious interests of the nation to set the example in avoiding occasion for offense, and in endeavoring to promote sentiments of good fellowship among these who differ in opinion. At the breaking out of the Rebellion the action and language of religious men and of religious bodies, so far from being influenced by that spirit of charity which St. Paul pronounces the greatest of Christian virtues, were distinguished by a rancor that was scarcely equalled by the political disputants. Several of the religious denominations of the South severed their connection entirely with their Northern brethren, and one distinguished clergyman, occupying the highest office in the denomination to which he belonged, threw off his sacred robes and donned the uniform of a general in the Rebel army. Since the conclusion of the war, when it is the manifest duty of all good men to aid in healing the wounds caused by four years of strife, the great work of reconstruction has been obstructed quite as much by the opposition of influential religious societies as by any other cause. A few days ago the Southern Baptist Convention unanimously adopted a report against co-operation with the Northern Baptists, and in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference the overtures for a union made by the Northern Church were declined. We have here two of the most extensive and influential religious denominations at the South deliberately ignoring one of the chief principles of the creed that is preached Sunday after Sunday in their churches; and while it is in the highest degree creditable to the Northern Methodists and Baptists that these overtures should come from them, the rejection of such offers of Christian union on the part of members of those sects at the South does not augur well for the religious future of the late Rebel States.

In view of the action of the Southern Baptists and Methodists the meeting of the first General Assembly of the reunited Presbyterian Church in this city to-morrow is an event of even greater importance than it would be otherwise. It is true that the quarrel in the Presbyterian Church was not complicated by the element of politics, but the reconciliation is no less a matter of congratulation, and while it cannot fail to increase the strength and influence for good of the denomination, it will set an example which it would be well for others to follow.

All contests between brethren of the same religious belief are not only discreditable, but they bring the whole cause of Christianity into contempt, and give occasion for the ungodly to rejoice; and such a meeting as that appointed to take place to-morrow will be an occasion for sincere congratulation not only to those immediately interested, but to all who believe in the good influences of religion in promoting the welfare of the country, and who think that those who profess to teach and preach the precepts of the divine Founder of the Christian religion should themselves set an example of long-suffering and brotherly kindness, seeking to be numbered among those who will be entitled to the reward promised to the peace-makers.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

A CABLE TELEGRAM from Paris, published by us yesterday, states that Napeleon's new Cabinet appointments are regarded with considerable astonishment and no little dissatisfaction. Of the career of the Duc de Gramont, who becomes the successor of Count Napoleon Daru as Minister of Foreign Affairs, we have already spoken at length. From his record he can scarcely be set down a Liberal, even of the conservative stamp; but, by a long and almost uninterrupted service of the Emperor, deserves to be classed rather as a sort of rational Imperialist, a fitting colleague of Marshal Le Bœuf, the Minister of War, and of Admiral de Genouilly, the Minister of Marine. But he has long figured quite conspicuously in diplomatic circles, and is doubtless a man of sufficient capacity and experience for the position to which he has been elevated.

M. Jacques Philippe Mege, who takes the portfolio of Public Instruction, made vacant by the promotion, on the 12th of April, of M. Segris to the Ministry of Finance, as successor to M. Buffet, occupies a position in the political world quite similar to that of the Duc de Gramont. He has never figured as a labored apologist of the Empire, but at the same time has contrived to escape the imputation of Liberalism. He is in his fifty-seventh year, and an advocate by profession. In 1844 he commenced practice at the bar of Clermont-Ferrand, and in the following year was appointed an assistant judge. In 1862 he became Mayor of Clermont, and in 1863 a member of the General Council. This same year likewise witnessed his election to the Corps Legislatif from the first circumscription of Puy-de-Dome, the election of 1869 resulting in his retaining his seat for another term.

M. Charles Ignace Plichon, who succeeds the Marquis de Talhouet as Minister of Public Works, is, politically speaking, a slight improvement on the two other new members of the Cabinet, although his mild opposition to the Government during the ten years he has sat in the Corps Legislatif as Deputy from the Department of the Nord has been tempered by strong conservative leanings and a vigorous advocacy of the occupation of Rome by the French.

By the withdrawal of Daru, Buffet, and De Talhouet, M. Ollivier has been separated practically from the "Left Centre" party to which they belonged, and the contemplated reconstruction of this party, as announced by the cable despatch, will doubtless place it on a platform of open and defiant opposition to the present galvanized Imperial Cabinet.

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

TWO CITIES are agitated over the project for the removal of the national capital. St. Louis hopes and wishes that it may be removed, and to St. Louis, and Washington hopes that it may remain where it is, now and forever. Outside of the limits of these two municipalities, nobody is particulary interested in the matter, and the arguments hitherto advanced in favor of the removal are not sufficiently forcible to convince the majority of the nation that it is either necessary or expedient, so that it has not been possible to get up any great amount of enthusiasm on the subject. If the question of locating the seat of government were now to be brought before the people for the first time, it is tolerably certain that Washington would not be the place chosen, and St. Louis would have as good if not a better chance than any other city on the continent. With the facilities for travel that exist at this day, however, arguments in favor of placing the national capital at or near the geographical centre of the country will have comparatively little weight, especially as there are many other things of more importance to be considered, and the mere fact that no very decided objections can be urged against Washington, and that a removal will necessitate the abandonment of the present costly public buildings and the construction of others, are sufficient reasons why the capital should be kept where it is, for the present at least. The St. Louis people, however, are dead in earnest about their project, and although the "national" convention held there last October failed either to represent the nation or to create any great impression, the Executive Committee appointed by it have determined to call another convention, to be composed of delegates from all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, to meet in Cincinnati on the 25th of next October. This convention is composed of three delegates from each Congressional district, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories respectively, and by the mayor of the city of Washington. The Executive Committee have decided that if for any reason the Governors should fail or refuse to appoint delegates, the appointments shall be made by State Conventions, called for the purpose; but as they have proposed no plans for the payment of the expenses of the delegates, the prospects of a very full attendance at Cincinnati in October next are at the present time of writing rather slim.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

A CABLE despatch from Paris states that "the *Marseillaise* has been condemned for offenses against the Emperor, and exciting hatred against the Government," and as a punishment for these imputed crimes the writer of the objectionable article has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and five thousand francs fine; the managing editor has been condemned to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of one thousand francs; and the publication of the journal has been suspended for two months. These sentences show that the pretense that France possesses a free press is but a hollow mockery, and that the affected liberality of the Emperor ceases the instant that he believes himself to be dangerously assailed. He has no faith in free discussion, no confidence in the ability of his journalistic supporters to repel the assaults of his foes, and his prosecutions of writers, editors, and publishers are humiliating confessions that he is conscious of his inherent weakness, and that he dare not permit the people to read a spirited exposition of his policy and pretensions. In deference to the spirit of the age he was reluctantly compelled to permit the establishment of a free press in theory, but his devices to overwhelm with pecuniary ruin, and to confine with dungeons, bolts, and bars every vigorous opponent of his dynasty, prove that no such freedom exists in practice, and that French writers and printers have a sword perpetually suspended over their heads. Any spirited anti-imperial article may be construed into an offense against the Emperor, or declared by a subservient judge to be designed to excite hatred and contempt for the government. It is, in fact, the duty of a fearless and enterprising modern newspaper to arouse those feelings against officials or administrations unworthy of public confidence; for when this privilege is denied, imbecility, corruption, and tyranny can enjoy a life-long lease of power.

The late prosecutions give a new proof that an approximation to the real freedom of the press exists only in Great Britain and the United States, and yet even in those countries relics of barbarous old laws, conceived in the same tyrannical spirit that still prevails on the Continent, cumber the statute-books and occasionally incite juries to render illiberal verdicts. While we pity France for the evils her citizens must suffer in consequence of her press being manacled, we should not forget that perfect freedom has not yet been secured in our own country, and that legislators are elected in Pennsylvania year after year who boast of their hostility to the needed reforms.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

THE Democracy are jubilant over the result of the election in New York; but as no principles were at stake, and as the Republicans in the rural districts made no serious efforts to counterbalance the large Democratic majority that can on all occasions be easily rallied to the polls in New York city, the contest possesses no special significance. In any event the Republicans will obtain two out of the six Associate State Judges who were voted for, and as a party they were never inclined to work as hard as their opponents for victory for the mere sake of victory. The vote was unusually light, and the New York Democrats polled something more than their usual proportion of it, and the essential features of the contest may be summed up in this brief statement. If the Republicans wish to maintain their ascendancy in other States, and their decisive majority in Congress, however, they must not be unmindful of the resolute efforts of the Democratic politicians, despite innumerable defeats, to make the greatest possible show of strength on little as well as big occasions; nor neglectful of the precautions and exertions which are necessary to secure a full array of Republican strength at the polls.

THE REPORT of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia gives forcible expression to the deep hostility of the merchants and manufacturers of this city to the income tax and the other forms of unnecessarily oppressive internal taxation, as well as to the schemes for a premature resumption of specie payments. It should be the aim of Congress to make the burdens as light as possible on a generation which has already suffered and lost so much, instead of encumbering the business men of this era with unnecessary loads, and threatening them, on all sides, with ruinous exactions. The great crash which croakers have been threatening will surely come if the insane attempts to force men to make in a day payments which should be distributed through a series of years are continued. If the internal revenue taxes are reduced, protective duties maintained, and the volume of well-secured currency increased rather than diminished, all will go well—but the opposite course plainly invites ruin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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☞ A UNION PRAYER MEETING WILL be held in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, THIS EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, preparatory to the meeting of the General Assembly, at which it is expected a number of the foreign delegates and many of the commissioners will be present. 1t*

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XI. THE COMING MAN. By Craig Biddle.
XII. THE JUDICIARY.
XIII. ONE IN A HUNDRED: A Tale. By Edgar Fawcett.
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GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
5 13 PHILADELPHIA.

$20,000, $15,000, $10,000, AND SEVERAL sums of $5000 to loan at low rates on mortgage of city property. S. KINGSTON MCCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 5 14 4t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1870.

That Mermaid.

That mermaid—that is *this* one is Japanese, not Feejee, and is on exhibition upon Broadway, in the same vicinity where the headless rooster some months ago won deathless fame for itself and the penitentiary for its proprietor. I have no hesitation, from the amount of observation I have been able to bestow upon the monster, in stating that it is perfectly genuine. Any one can see that from the way it is put together. The fish and flesh dovetail together too artistically for any eye except that of the microscope to detect the deception. This mermaid is a thing of beauty, and looks as though during the latter years of a prolonged existence it had associated with devil-fish and other interesting myths of the main. The expression of its face is amiable, being that of a negro baby with fits. Its features are like the words in pocket dictionaries—they are not very clearly defined, but you can tell, after a little guess-work, where the nose comes in and where the ears come out, and an artistic sense of harmony is evident in the fact that the inventor, that is the discoverer, has made it web-handed. There is no more deception about the matter than there is in Prince Alfred's letter to his brother "Bertie." Mr. Barnum has admitted that he could not have discovered the thing better himself, and has advised George Wood to buy it and put it under a glass case. Its destination, however, is uncertain. It is not known positively whether it will be sent to the Museum of Anatomy or to the new Museum of Art which they are talking about. Meanwhile any one may buy it by paying one thousand dollars down, and will feel that he is doing a good thing by encouraging home manufactures.

Testing the Strain.

The position of an employe upon the elevated railroad is at present no sinecure. The directors are engaged in the agreeable task of testing the strength of the track and supporting pillars, and the experiment has been interrupted by an accident in which several of the employes were severely injured, "But that is nothing," say the directors of the road. "We are testing the strain, and our employes must expect to be severely injured; we are carrying five times the weight that any one passenger car would carry, and our workmen must anticipate being promiscuously smashed. That is to our interest, and of course they ought to comply without a murmur." The accident which has just happened arose from an attempt to carry ten tons of pig-iron over an eighty-foot span. At that point in the road where the eighty-foot span occurs there is a sudden turn. The passenger car, containing several men in the employ of the company, passed safely over; the freight car carrying the pig-iron was whisked off, dragged the passenger car with it, and so severely mutilated some of the occupants that they had to be carried home. That more were not hurt is the wonder. The side of the street on which the road is erected being at that hour sunny, most of the pedestrians were using the other side. A wagon full of provisions, and standing just beneath the track, was compressed into splinters and jelly, and the driver's back was almost grazed in his escape. Indeed, there were quite a number of escapes of this nature. "But then," say the directors of the company, "that is just what we expected. We are doing our utmost to test the strength of the structure, and any one must see the propriety of property being damaged and individuals hurt during the attempt." Consequently the experiment of carrying ten tons of pig-iron will be continued directly the present ruin is repaired. The company is happy in possessing an unlimited number of employes who would gladly immolate themselves upon the altar of the elevated railway.

Amusements.

Some weeks ago I made allusion to the greenness of Mr. Holland's old age, and indeed it is only lately that that greenness has departed to any very perceptible extent. Very suddenly the old gentleman has seemed to be completely broken, and the benefit which he received on Monday evening, therefore, had something of a farewell flavor in it. Perhaps the papers have been a little premature in hinting that we have seen the last of him. At any rate, Mr. Daly, who mingles unusual kindness of heart with stern business talents, has offered him an engagement for next season.

Just as the public became curious as to the exact date when Miss Carlotta Patti was to sail for Brazil, announcement is made of the lady's farewell concert. The event takes place next Saturday night at Steinway Hall.

Miss Kellogg has met with unexpected success as "Leonora." Nobody who knows anything of the requirements of that *role* admits that her voice is strong enough for it, but conceding that one natural inefficiency, it is generally thought that only Lagrange and Parepa exceed her in merit. Miss Kellogg has of late been severely, but not unjustly, criticised for her listlessness; and it is pleasant to find she is still awake, even though she cannot hope to be pre-eminent in the particular sphere of her present ambition.

Next Saturday evening a very exclusive affair is to be celebrated at Jerome's theatre. A Philadelphia amateur prima donna, whose name would be instantly recognized were I to mention it, is to appear in operetta, and the leading lady of the first theatre in the United States is to assume a dramatic *role*. No one is supposed so know anything about the entertainment, save the *dramatis personæ* and the audience assisting. The object of this fashionable affair is to erect a monument to the memory of Gottschalk.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Concert of the Beethoven Society.

Last evening the Beethoven Society gave its first concert at the Foyer of the Academy of Music before a select audience. This society was organized for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the best music, and during the past season it has been laboring zealously, under the leadership of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, to get its forces in training, with the hope and expectation of making an appeal for the favor and approbation of the public at an early day. The society is largely composed of cultivated amateurs, and if it follows up strictly the aims which it now has in view, it will doubtless be able to do much towards inspiring a love for the finer forms of musical expression among the people of this city. The entertainment last evening was of a semi-public character, the audience being largely composed of the friends of the members. It was considered as an experiment to test the proficiency of the society, and the decided success that was achieved cannot but be a stimulant to further exertions. The programme was one of unusual merit, and embracing as it did compositions of Raff, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bach, Mozart, Schumann, and Gounod, it was at once varied and select. The society had the assistance of Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and other well-known instrumentalists, whose performances added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The concert opened with an "adagio-allegro" by Raff, which was admirably rendered on the piano, violin, and violoncello by Messrs. Wolfsohn, Kopta, and Hennig. This was followed by Beethoven's "Devotional Song No. 4," finely sung by the society, as were also Mendelssohn's "Ave Verum" and "Gipsy Life," which concluded the first part of the programme. The "Gipsy Life," in particular, was applauded with great enthusiasm, and an *encore* demanded.

In the second part the society sang Beethoven's "Devotional Songs," Nos. 1 and 5; Schumann's "Traumerei;" Gounod's "Ave Maria," by the soprani, with piano, organ, violin, and violoncello accompaniment; and Mendelssohn's "On the Sea."

The other features of interest were an "Air d'Eglise," by Bach, performed by Mr. Hennig on the violoncello; "Andante and Variations," by Beethoven, given by Messrs. Wolfsohn and Kopta on the piano and violin; "Romanza," by Beethoven, rendered by Mr. Kopta.

The success of the Beethoven Society is in a great measure due to the exertions of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, the musical director, and at the last rehearsal, on Monday evening, the members gave him a substantial token of their regard for his services by presenting him with a handsome silver tea service. The society has reason to be highly gratified at the success of its concert last evening, and we hope that it will be encouraged to give a more public performance at no distant day.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty*, with its great battle scene and other sensational effects, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will appear this evening as "Fritz," in the drama of *Fritz, Our Cousin German*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE songs, ballads, dances, and Ethiopian burlesques are announced for this evening.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHORAL SOCIETY will give its sixth concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening. A very interesting entertainment may be expected.

THE CLERGY of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese are expected to be present this evening at Concert Hall to witness the representation of the Pilgrim. This wonderfully successful exhibition has received the unqualified endorsement of all religious bodies. This evening will witness Concert Hall filled with clergy and laity of this denomination.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.—We notice that Dr. Hartwell, so long and favorably known in Philadelphia as the originator and dispenser of the COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT, has transferred his entire interest and business in this city to G. R. Starkey, A. M., M. D. If the business must needs change hands, we are glad that it has fallen into those of one so competent and reliable as Dr. S. That the Compound Oxygen is a wonderful curative agent is evidenced by hundreds of persons who from hopeless states of disease have been restored to genuine health by the enthusiasm of its numerous friends, and by the crowds of patients seen at his office. Three out of every four persons who are able to visit him he is confident of being able to cure.

All Pulmonary and Digestive disorders yield with wonderful rapidity. Ozena, or offensive Catarrh, that loath some affection, can be promptly cured. The other diseases which this treatment will certainly relieve Dr. Starkey is ready to tell you. Send for a circular, No. 1116 Girard street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BEAUTY AND CAPACITY.—Every Philadelphian and its surroundings know the beauty and capacity of Rockhill & Wilson's store. It is the most beautiful structure in the world. It is the admiration of all strangers who visit the city. Fifty feet on Chesnut street, running back on Sixth street 100 feet. The floors are supported by tremendous iron girders, consequently the interior presents an unbroken view. Not a post or pillar to obstruct the sight. It is said to be the only store in this or any other country, of its width, that is erected without iron or wooden pillars to support its upper rooms. It is always filled with the largest, most fashionable, and cheapest stock of goods, both ready-made and to be made to order, ever offered to the public. Gentlemen's, youths', and boys'. One hundred customers can be accommodated at one time on the first floor. We invite all strangers visiting the city to call and look upon this beautiful structure and magnificent stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, and ready-made clothing contained within its walls.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe Colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and any one threatened with Throat disease will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, will close out the entire stock at less than gold prices. Below we quote prices of a few leading articles. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a much greater discount from former prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination. Show rooms open till 9 o'clock at night.

SEE what our workmen do.—
They reupholster and cover furniture,
They cut and fit furniture covers,
They mend and varnish furniture,
They alter and put down carpets,
They make over mattresses,
They hang curtains and shades,
They cover glasses, chandeliers, etc.
They do everything in a first-class manner that could be expected of a first-class upholsterer.
Charges low—Promptness—Satisfaction.
ALBERTSON & Co.,
No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING.—
EVERY GARMENT AN ADVERTISEMENT.
EVERY SUIT A CARD
In favor of
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING
cut and made in style unsurpassed by any other first-class house in America.
PRICES AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

A NEW ONE AND TWO DOLLAR STORE!—Just opened at No. 1109 Chesnut street, corner of Eleventh, where may be found a large assortment of goods fresh from Europe, at great bargains.

COURTESY TO STRANGERS is a marked feature in the management of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. In the excellence of its appointments it is equalled by few hotels in the country.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

WHY WHY WHY
WHY WHY WHY WHY WHY
WHY WHY WHY WHY WHY
WHY WHY WHY WHY
WHY
WHY ARE ?? SO MANY FOLKS ?? BUYING
SPRING SUITS
AT
OAK HALL?

Because they find that the Spring Suits sold at	OAK HALL	are the most stylish and beautiful to be had in Philadelphia.
Because they find that the Spring Suits sold at	OAK HALL	are more durable and fit better than any others.
Because they find that the Spring Suits sold at	OAK HALL	are ever so much cheaper than other suits.
Best and cheapest Best and cheapest Best and cheapest	OAK HALL	Spring Suits. Spring Suits. Spring Suits.
WANAMAKER and BROWN,	Sixth	WANAMAKER and BROWN.
WANAMAKER and BROWN,	Sixth and Market.	WANAMAKER and BROWN.
WANAMAKER and BROWN,	Market.	WANAMAKER and BROWN.

MARRIED.

GUTHRIE—STANERT.—On the 18th of October, at the Parsonage of the Summerfield M. E. Church, No. 718 East Dauphin street, by the Rev. Wesley C. Best, Mr. WILLIAM R. GUTHRIE to Miss SUSIE C. STANERT, both of Frankford, Philadelphia.

DIED.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, May 17, T. JEFFERSON JACKSON, son of B. Frank and Maria Jackson, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral to take place from the residence of his parents, No. 1822 Thompson street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JAMES.—This, Wednesday morning, EDWIN, son of the late Robert P. James, in the 30th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 148 N. Fifteenth street, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURPHY.—On the 15th instant, MARY ANN, wife of John C. Murphy, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 735 S. Second street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

TREXLER.—On the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLES H., son of Manassah and Irene Trexler, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2332 Callowhill street, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT;

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods

AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF

BROOME STREET;

WAREROOMS,

FIFTH AVENUE,

CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

In all the Fashionable Varieties

EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm20t

CIGARS.

SMOKE GUMPERT'S

"Three Brothers" Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,

4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

DRY GOODS.

223, FARIES & WARNER, 223

NORTH NINTH, ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY—

A very large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in choice, scarce and desirable styles, cheap.
All-wool Tweeds for Men's and Boys' wear, at 50c.; usual price 60c.
White Canton Matting, 28c.
Red and white Canton Matting, 35c.
From auction, Nottingham Curtain Lace, at 25, 31, and 37½c. a yard. Lace Curtains, $2 pair.
One case extra wide white Pique, 25c.
Corded and figured Piques, at all prices.
Black Alpacas a specialty. We guarantee our black Alpacas to be better in quality and color than what are usually sold for the same price. Black Alpacas, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 54, 62½, 75c., etc. Our 50 and 62½c. numbers cannot be surpassed.
Mixed Goods, for suits, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 56, 62, 75c.
Black Hermanies! Black Hermanies! 62½, 75c.
Marseilles Quilts! Marseilles Quilts! $2 50, 3, 3 50, 4, 4 50, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15.
Stock replenished of the original Jacquard Loom Quilts at $2 50, far surpasses any other quilts in the market for spring and summer wear.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 23, 25, 31, 37, 44, and 50c.
Soft finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50c.
Plain Nainsooks, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
Victoria Lawns, 18, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 50c.
Striped Nainsooks Swiss Mulls Organdies, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Will open, on Monday, one more case of Roubaix Poplins, in choice shades, 25c. 4 9sw

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Good Black Silks, $1 37½, 1 50, 2, up to 3 a yard.
Two cases mixed goods, 25c., a bargain, worth 33c.
Mixed goods, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, 50, 56c.
One case French Lawns, fast colors, 25c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., up to $1 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Piques, 25, 31, 33, 37½, up to 80c. per yard.
One case Piques, 25c., worth 31c.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins, plaid Organdies.
French Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
India Twill Long Cloths and Brilliantes.
Marseilles Counterpanes, very cheap.
Bargains in Linen Goods.
Power-loom Table Linens, 35½, 40, 45, 50c.
Heavy wash-loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linens.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Doylies.
Linen Bird-eye, all linen, 25, 28, 31, 37½c., up to $1 a yard.
Scotch Nursery Bird-eye by the piece.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Children's colored-border Hdkfs., all linen, 8, 10c.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings.
Pique Trimmings, Registered Embroidery.
Guipure Bands, very cheap.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, all linen, made to order expressly for our own sales, 25, 31, 38, 49, 45, 50, up to 69 cents.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Handsome Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Roman Sash Ribbons.
Plain Sash Ribbons, in blacks, pinks, blues, cherry and green. Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons. 3 5wf

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

Have opened their Spring Stock of

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw2mrp

NEW YORK AUCTION GOODS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES is called to the NEW STORE, No. 28 North NINTH Street, below Filbert street.

Goods arriving daily from New York auctions in great variety, such as Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Scarfs, Buttons, Flowers, and Fancy Goods in general, at very small advances. No. 28 North NINTH Street, 5 15 6trp Below FILBERT Street.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 2m RAPSON'S,
4 9 2t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Scarfs. 3 29 3m5

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 232 AND 234 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

Will commence on MONDAY their

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

The Greatest Bargains will be given in Hosiery, Hdkfs., Embroideries, White Piques, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Lisle and Silk Gloves, White Gloves, Buff Gloves, Bows, Ties, Lace Collars,

Positive Bargains will be Given.

We cannot enumerate prices, but a call will convince you we mean this to be a

CLEARANCE SALE.

Our Kid Glove Stock is unequalled in the city of Philadelphia.

Kid Gloves at $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $1 85 for our fine glove, the "Bartley."

Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. [4 2 wstfrp

TRY THEM. NO RISK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW

BEST KID GLOVES.

BEST KID GLOVES.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S

STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

MUST BE SOLD OUT

BY THE

FIRST OF JUNE,

Including their immense stock from the Wholesale Department, which have all

BEEN MARKED DOWN

TO EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES

FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE

which commenced

On MONDAY, MAY 9,

And contains the most attractive BARGAINS in all the new styles and fabrics imported this season for their particular trade, and suitable for every variety of costume, and will be sold at prices ranging from

20 Cents Per Yard and Upwards.

GRAND OPENING OF SUITS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Will commence the sale of their large and Magnificent Stock of

SUITS OF ALL STYLES AND MATERIALS

AT

Very Great Reduction in Prices.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

5 18 wfm3t ABOVE BROAD.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

The June number of *Putnam's Magazine* has the following list of articles:—

"Down the Danube," Colonel John Hay; "Birds of the North," President P. A. Chadbourne; "The Tale of a Comet" (concluded), Edw. Spencer; "The Outlook of our English Literature," Professor J. M. Hoppin; "A Woman's Right," Mrs. M. C. Ames; "Fulfilment," Mary L. Ritter; "Shall We Have a More Readable Bible?" J. B. Bittinger; "A Domestic Romance;" "On Time;" "Quaker Quirks," Mrs. F. Barrow; "The Exhibition of the Academy," Eugene Benson; "Dinner vs. Ruffles and Tucks," Louisa Palmer Smith; "Proportional Representation," David Dudley Field; "The Coming of the Dawn;" "Editorial Notes;" "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad," Charlton T. Lewis.

From the very pertinent paper by J. B. Bittinger, which asks the question "Shall we have a more readable Bible?" we make these extracts:—

We do not ask this question irreverently, but conscientiously; for there is no book that is so frequently printed as the Bible, none that is so universally read, none that is so highly prized, and none that is so badly printed. If we were asked to select a form for a book, to limit its influence and readableness, we should select the form in which our English Bible is almost universally published.

What other book is put before the reader in such guise? Here we have poetry printed as prose, and prose printed as poetry; long, involved, and compacted logical sentences cut up into epigrammatic forms; and simple, childlike narrative, which, in the original, flows as smooth and clear as a meadow-stream, dammed, rendered turbid and intermittent by innumerable obstructions of verses. In all other books the paragraph ends with the sense; in the Scriptures, whatever the sense may be, every line or two brings the reader to a halt. The sign of the paragraph is indeed prefixed, but it serves no practical purpose, and is a positive blemish. Should we dare to treat any other book so ill? Don Quixote or Robinson Crusoe would never have outlived such "hewing to pieces before the Lord." Imagine Pope's "Iliad" printed as we print Isaiah! Dissect "Samson Agonistes" as Job is dissected! How long would they survive such mutilations? One-half of our Scriptures is poetry—a poetry which brings its structure with it—a structure so strong and characteristic that it lives even in the prosaic moulds into which it has been run in our Bible. If read appreciatingly, the ear may catch the tones of the Hebrew Muse; but when the eye turns to see her fair form, it is marred beyond recognition. Before the hap-hazard, horseback versification of Stephens everything must give way—the current of narrative, the glow of fancy, the chain of reasoning, and even the mechanism of grammar. And then, as if to aggravate the evils of these numerous and inapt divisions, ever since the Genevan translation of 1557, each verse is set by itself—a jet of inspiration isolated like an apothegm.

* * * * * *

Any one who has been a member of a family or a visitor in a family where the Scriptures are read verse-about, cannot help knowing what a limping, halting process it is—how the sense was obscured, and all spirituality dissipated, by the verse-mutilations. The child invariably reads according to these divisions, dropping its voice, and, with it, the sense, at the end of each verse. Then, the next reader begins, not with the tone and inflection of continuity, but as if a new idea were introduced; and so on to the end of the chapter. It is hardly necessary to say that, in this kind of reading, "the Word of the Lord" has not the "free course" for which we are taught to pray; nor can it "be glorified" in such treatment. Or, if one has no such domestic experience as this, let him go to our schools, in which the Bible is a text-book, and mark how it is read, and it will be impossible to resist the conviction that the arbitrary division into chapters and verses is a very serious mistake. The persons who most need to be assisted in the reading of the Word, and to whom it should be made "sweeter than honey or the honey-comb," the young and the unlettered are they whose books are thus marred and maimed; while, for the Greek scholar, we print our Testaments as we print other books—dividing them by the sense and according to the sense, and, in the printing, impart to them the appearance of other books.

But a few examples of these verse-divisions according to—what shall we say?—not the sense, but, perhaps, the joltings of Robert Stephens' horse on the road from Lyons to Paris, will show how arbitrary and obstructive they are. Take a passage from Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, i, 4–8:—

4. I thank my God always on your behalf, for the grace of God which is given you by Jesus Christ;
5. That in every thing ye are enriched by him, in all utterance, and (*in*) all knowledge;
6. Even as the testimony of Christ was confirmed in you:
7. So that ye come behind in no gift; waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ:
8. Who shall also confirm you into the end (*that ye may be*) blameless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Now imagine this sentence, fervid in feeling, impetuous in movement, and logical in structure, parcelled out among five readers in the family or the school, and what must become of it? Or suppose your reader is one and the same person, but unskilled, is it likely that he will get the same sense out of those five aphorisms that he would get if they were printed in the following familiar form?

"I thank my God always on your behalf, for the grace of God which is given you by Jesus Christ; that in everything ye are enriched by him, in all utterance, and in all knowledge; even as the testimony of Christ was confirmed in you: so that ye come behind in no gift; waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall also confirm you unto the end, that ye may be blameless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ."

* * * * * *

In the divisions into chapters the same fatality to the sense often prevails. Sometimes these are so *malapropos* that nothing but the reverence of the intelligent reader saves them from ridicule; but what tends to excite the ridicule or contempt of the learned may be a blind to mislead, or a barrier to stop the unlearned. In illustration of our remarks take the story of the vision of the angel, as told in Joshua, chapters v and vi. How does our Bible give it? They cut it in two. One part is left in chapter v, and the other part is found in chapter vi, the fifth chapter ending with the edifying words, "Joshua did so;" that is, took off his shoe. Of the full import of the narrative the reader of the fifth chapter will know nothing; and the same is true of the reader of the sixth chapter. Unless read in connection they cannot be understood. In Isaiah the dread significance of more than one of his "burdens" is obscured by these arbitrary interruptions. Each prophecy is a poem, and should be printed as distinctly by itself as a psalm of David. But the *Burden of Babylon* is cut in two—part is in one chapter, part in another; while the *Burden of Palestina* is tagged to the end of chapter xiv as an appendage to the *Burden of Babylon*. In chapter xxi three distinct prophecies concerning three different countries are rolled into one. It would be far less misleading to print three psalms in one chapter than thus to confuse and confound three prophecies. Of the same character is the cutting off of the twenty-first chapter of the Acts from the twento-second chapter. The former, like a sensation novel published in parts, breaks off in the midst of the interest. The same offense is repeated at the end of the 23d chapter. Of course, no such unworthy motives influenced Stephen, who happily lived before the days of dime novels; and it was only a heavier jolt, or a more hazardous stumble, that broke the thread of Luke's narrative in these most inopportune places. The Bible is a household volume, given to the people, and for private reading. It is read, and heard read, a dozen times as often as it is used for verifying quotations. Let it, therefore, be printed in the interest of the people, rather than in the interest of the polemic. What defense can be made for amputating the last part of the eighth chapter of Mark, and adding it to chapter ix? It is the conclusion of a most touching appeal, "the immediate jewel" of Christ's discourse. The man who perpetrated it robbed the eighth chapter of that which did not enrich the ninth, and made the former poor indeed.

* * * * * *

If, now, the Christian public ask, "Whose duty is it to put the Word before the American people in a readable form?" we answer unhesitatingly, The American Bible Society's. Its position, its wealth, its power, and its prestige, call upon it to do this work. No other house can do it as well and so effectively as the Bible-House. How much it can do may be inferred from the fact that it has the confidence of the Protestant world. It has the patronage of the whole American Church, save a portion of the Baptist denomination. It has the market of the entire country. How much it can hinder by mere indifference may be gathered from the limited success of Reeves' Paragraph Bible, first published in England in the beginning of the present century, and republished in a cheaper form a few years since by the University of Oxford. That Bible "not having been adopted by the societies through which, by far, the largest number of English Bibles is circulated, the advantages of this form of division into paragraphs were neither sufficiently known nor duly appreciated." Unless, therefore, this work is undertaken and done by these great societies, what was said fifteen years ago must continue to be true:—"There is no such thing as a readable Bible."

Fancy Fashions.

"There is no knowing in these days of restless luxury," says an English writer, "what fashion may not revive. Powder is already much used this season in Paris, probably it will not be long before it blows over here; and as for paint, it has been looking up for a considerable time. In the abstract, nothing, it must be confessed, seems more absurd than to conceal the golden sheen or silky blackness of women's hair under a snow shower of scented flour. But in practice the result is far from unpleasant. Go into a flour-mill and see a robust young miller at work: you will then at once observe what a value the rose color and healthy carnations of his complexion gain from the whiteness of his hair. Certainly his eyes look richer and darker from the contrast, and the result is an æsthetic gain. At all events, powder is better than the gold-dust used to spangle the hair of French ladies some seasons ago. That fashion savored too much of the days of the Roman empresses, when careless slaves were sometimes thrown into tanks to feed the lampreys. Gold-dust! Why, the glistening of a tress of golden hair, untempered by any such sophistries, excels metallic glitter as much as a sunbeam transcends a streak of yellow paint.

"There is no knowing what may not be revived. Perhaps the peascod doublets of Raleigh's time, the sleeves hung with gilt bells of Richard the Second's period, the tight-fitting cote hardies and broad jewelled belts of Edward the Third's barons, or the cocked hats and three-tier wigs of the Georgian era. The Greeks had other views about these matters. They never changed their style of dress. The plain robe and tunic of Phidias resembled the robe and tunic of Demosthenes; the peplum of Helen hung in similar folds to that of the peplum of Aspasia. The Greeks never grew tired of the simple folds and the statuesque curves of the simple dress their first sculptors had immortalized. What would they have said to the 'Grecian bend,' that last distortion of folly and affectation? The purest ideal of the way a woman should walk is the manner in which a milk-girl carries her pail—erect, buoyant, elastic, the bosom thrown forward, the head up. Put such a child of nature, Irish or Welsh, beside a young lady walking in the absurd way now fashionable. It matters little whether the modern belle tries to walk so, or whether high-heeled shoes produce in her that Chinese helplessness. One would think she was trying to play a sort of female pantaloon, as she minces forward with pretty helplessness, some form of spinal disease being induced by every step. Farewell to what French cynics call 'the grenadier stride' of Englishwomen. Women totter forward now, they do not walk. The French shuffle and the Spanish glide are divine compared with such a style of walking as the Grecian bend produces. The 'bend' is ungraceful, unnatural, and unhealthy. But it is useless to remonstrate or revile. What did Punch do against crinolines? No folly in dress was ever laughed down. What did Hogarth do against the absurdities of his day? Nothing. It is supposed that women's fickleness in dress arises from a desire to please man. If it does, how is it that a folly in dress never alters one hour the sooner for all man's ridicule or dislike?"

—A writer in the *Advance* says:—"Not so long since I heard sung in the church the anthem "Rock of Ages," in which there is a solo to the words, "Should my tears," etc., which was sung as follows:—

"Shoo-hoo-hood my-hi-to-hears
For-eh-ver-her flow-ho,
Shoo-hoo-hood my-hi-ze-heal
No langor kno-ho,
Thi-his for-hor si-hin could
No-hot ah-ha-to-hone,
Thou-how muh-hust sa-have,
And thou-how ah-ha-lone,
In my hand no price I bring,
Simply to thy craw-hoss I-hi cling."

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The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

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A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

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Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696'74
	$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386'84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	23,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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4 19 PHILADELPHIA.

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Miss Catharine Beecher on Female Suffrage.

At the session of the American Woman Suffrage Association in New York city recently, Miss Catharine Beecher was present and offered a paper embodying her views in opposition to the woman suffrage movement. Her voice not being strong enough to be heard in the large hall, the paper was read by Mr. Blackwell. In the first place, Miss Beecher stated the things that she did not object to for women. She did not object to their speaking in public, nor to their preaching, nor to their earning their own independence in any lawful calling, nor was she opposed to their ruling as governesses in schools. Her objection to the woman's suffrage movement was that it was a wrong method applied to a right object. The object is to relieve suffering—the method is to enforce by law that which ought to be won by love. It was the fault of women themselves if they did not get their wrongs righted, for men were always willing to concede whatever women asked. Let women ask their brothers and fathers and husbands, and they would give them all that the ballot could give. Secondly, she objected to the movement because it would be a measure of oppression and injustice to the women who oppose it.

Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler replied at considerable length, her principal point being that the suffrage was a right which belonged to women, and they did not propose to go petitioning for what belonged to them of right.

Miss Beecher said that in the family they had a power which they had not used. She had been among most of the religious denominations in this city, including the Jews In talking to a Jewish rabbi, he spoke of the influence of the family, and said that he had never yet seen a drunken Jew, and his son, who was also present, said that he had never seen a drunken Jew. It was very singular, and I thought I would like to inquire further, and I did so. I found that there were some sixty or seventy thousand Jews in the city, and about twenty rabbis, and there is not a drunken Jew, because they are all trained to temperance in the family. Now, we have a power in the family state which we do not use. If we use this aright, we do not need any other power. The duties of the family, family training for the education of women in the higher gifts that she has, there we shall find our rights; not in law, not in constitutions, but in that great work, the training of the race. That she must do in the family, as teacher, as servant, as nurse. Here are Japan and China and Germany and Ireland coming here to go into our kitchens and our schools, and American women are to be crowded out into shops and into offices. Now we have got to educate these classes or they will educate our children, and to do this is the work of women. Women have got to be home missionaries. Let men take care of the Government, and let women take care of homes.

Boston Workwomen.

There are 30,000 women in and about Boston who live by sewing; very few of them earn twelve dollars a week; the average earning is about two dollars seventy-five cents a week. Those who work in shops fare better than those who take work home. The price for a shirt is from four to seven cents; fine bosomed shirts, ten to twenty-five cents; satin vest, twenty cents; pantaloons, fifteen, twenty, and thirty-seven cents; coats, fifty cents; French calico shirts, lined sack, faced skirt, twenty cents. The tailoresses and cloakmakers work ten hours in the shops, quitting at 6 P. M., and many of them take work home and sit up till 12. In good shops and with good work they can earn $1 a day—some of the best machine [girls more; but the machine work is very wearing, and few girls can perform it more than two years without becoming entirely broken down. The girls pay from two to three dollars a week for room rent, and usually occupy rooms with two or more double beds. In the slop-work shops girls can seldom errn more than enough to pay their room rent, and they have to do overwork in order to get something to eat. In slack times their suffering is extreme; many have been known to work for weeks with only bread and water for food, and very fortunate is she who can procure an ounce of tea; many have been found who have lived for weeks on five cents worth of bread a week. Besides, the lodging-house keepers discriminate against them, and charge them more for rent than they charge men; so that many of them have to sleep in dens where they would be ashamed to be seen going. And in spite of all their sufferings and temptations, very few of these women break down morally or become untidy in dress. Their heroic struggle for life, and for a virtuous life, is one of the most touching things in our modern civilization, and if one does fall, she ought to have the sympathy of all Christian people. And then, to think how unevenly the food and clothing are distributed in this world! What is wasted at almost any table in this city daily, would feed one of these sewing women sumptuously. If only some one would invent a method of equable distribution, the poor in Boston would thrive on the waste of the rich. We, who do not know what it is to be hungry, leave our Christian duty undone, in suffering these women to be so wretchedly underpaid for work.—*Hartford Courant.*

Kentucky Law.

From the Lebanon (Ky.) Clarion.

The Rev. Marcus Lindsay, a very prominent minister of the Gospel, well known to this community, was very much disturbed last Sunday while carrying on a religious meeting at the Methodist camp-ground on Pleasant Run, by some drunken and noisy fellows, who were during the whole sermon endeavoring to disturb the audience by loud talking and profane swearing. At the close of the sermon Mr. Lindsay came down quietly out of the stand, and, approaching a member of the church, asked him if he knew whether there was any officer of the law upon the ground.

This gentleman immediately referred him to Squire G., who was sitting near by on a stump twirling in his hand an immense hickory cane heavily capped with silver. Mr. Lindsay was immediately introduced to the Squire, and upon asking him what the laws of Kentucky were touching disturbances of religious worship, received for answer that he, the Squire, "thought there was some laws of that sort, that is that he presumed there was, that is that he was sure there was, that is that he knew there was, that is that he would examine his law books and write him a note." Duly the next morning the note came.

Here it is, *verbatim et literatim:*—

April 17, 180070.

Rev. mr. Linzee Referens Kaintuckee jestes page 90083 Pirkles digest page 10075—you kin hav yure meetin and may the lord bless you in puttin down awl folly and stoppin vise is my prare i kant be thar but B & the childring will be thar may the lord lend his pertecting hand in carrying on the gude work and give you menny soles for yure sarvis. Amen Jeems G

a jestis uv the peas

Of course, when this note was read to the congregation, the violators of order became alarmed, and all was quiet on Pleasant run.

Burlingame's Skill with the Rifle.

Speaking of the Burlingame-Brooks affair, a correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following:—After the challenge had been given by Brooks and accepted by Burlingame, and the point of meeting been fixed in Canada, both parties claimed a little time to arrange some matters before leaving Washington. Burlingame completed his preliminaries in a few hours and left with his friends for New York, where he arrived about 11 o'clock in the morning; and not having practised with the rifle for some time, it was suggested that he had better repair to some gallery and try a few shots. The party entered a gallery on Broadway, near Canal street, and Burlingame used the rifle ten times, nine out of which he hit the exact centre of the target and the tenth within one-half an inch. It was not known by any one present what the object of the visit was, or who the parties were. As they left the gallery the proprietor remarked that he had witnessed, in his time, some accurate shooting, but nothing that equalled this. Burlingame and his friends pursued their journey towards Canada.

Brooks and his friends left Washington some twelve hours after, and on arriving in Philadelphia were telegraphed by a gentleman, who, as it was subsequently ascertained, left Washington with the Burlingame party, and who was carefully watching all their movements, of the result of the shooting in the Broadway gallery. At this point arose the question with Brooks, of his possible arrest on his journey through New York; and to avoid this contingency he thought it best to return to Washington. On inquiring into the antecedents of Mr. Burlingame, it was ascertained that his early years had been spent in the West, where he gained the reputation of being an expert marksman with the rifle. How much the gallery shooting in Broadway had to do with the return of Brooks and his party to Washington is a matter of little moment now; but, happily for Massachusetts, the result of this affair secured her from any further annoyances from such men as Preston Brooks.

Chinese Customs and Contrarieties.

I am writing by the light of a Chinese candle, which is a curiosity in its way. It is not over six inches long, thicker than ours, and for wick has a straw wrapped with paper. The candle-stick, instead of being a tube in which the candle is stuck, is a stand with a sharp nail sticking up, on which the candle is skewered. On taking the candle off I can blow up through the straw and lengthen the flame as a blowpipe would. It is like a small Argand lamp, but they lessen its value by spiking the straw tube. As the candle is a specimen of the contrariety of Chinese customs and things to ours, I will mention some others. The muleteers I continually hear say "Gee" to their beasts to turn them to the left, and "Ho" or "Hob" to turn them to the right. To start them forward, and to stop them, too, they are always saying "Ho!" When they meet each other on the road they keep to the left instead of the right as we do, and in mounting a horse get up on the right side, instead of the left as we do. While I am writing, Mr. M—— is close by me studying a book of Chinese phrases, composed by a Chinese scholar as simple sentences. The one he is at work upon now says:—"When people are too young to have beards their faces have to be scraped with a razor." The writer's Chinese teacher being requested to write his first name, Edward tried to pronounce it, but after several attempts gives it up in despair, saying, "My belly has no such souud in it," the usual Chinese way of saying, "I cannot pronounce it." Yesterday one of our assistants was sending off a letter, and as their envelopes have no gum attached, he deliberately scraped his teeth with his finger nail, and used the tartar he collected as so much mucilage! As these natives generally use no tooth-brushes, he carries a supply with him. I learn that this is their usual way of sealing letters. Dentists are unknown among this people, and the mouths of most you meet tell the story of their destitution.—*Letter from China.*

A Nice Place to Live.

Life in the Rocky Mountains is complicated by whirlwinds. There is a particular valley about half a mile from Deer Lodge City that has more experience of the sort than salubrity requires. One a week has been the recent average. Following a track of not over three or four hundred yards in width, these infuriate zephyrs think nothing of lifting fences and boulders, or of twisting out a log or two from the sides of a finished habitation. The latest occurrence of the sort is rather more surprising in the way of effort. A Mr. Elliott quite recently purchased a residence in that Valley of the Winds. On Saturday, a fortnight since, he was seated on the roof of his newly-acquired property, repairing it. His son was seated on a corner of the structure; the head of the house straddled the roof-tree. The whirlwind "dipped" into the valley—at least that is the phrase they use there about whirlwinds, and they ought to know. The roof, having an area of 17x40, containing 1200 feet of lumber, and nailed to heavy log rafters, went up in air, dropping the boy off the corner, but carrying Mr. Elliott astride this strangest of conveyances, 40 feet from the ground, to a distance of 189 feet. The distance has been measured since Mr. Elliott recovered his equanimity; for he was not injured, although the roof in landing turned a somersault over him, and breaking to pieces was scattered in fragments through the valley. "Riches take to themselves wings," even when bolted fast to the Rocky Mountains.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
5:20 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 961 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·40, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P.M

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·50, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 4, 6¼, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¼, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7¾, 8 10, 9·20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 1¾, 6¾, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7¼ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
5:20 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Fare.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation..... 2·25
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 1, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 2 45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 75.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 9:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smith

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—The ninth anniversary of the existence of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was held yesterday at Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The Philadelphia delegation, numbering about fifty, under the marshalship of Colonel William B. Mann, accompanied by the Collegeville Brass Band, formerly attached to the 2d Regiment Reserves, left Philadelphia on Monday evening at 9·45, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrived at Lock Haven at 9·15 yesterday morning. General Meade accompanied the party, also General H. G. Sickel, Colonel John H. Taggart, Colonel F. C. Tapper, Major Richard Ellis, and other officers well known in the city.

On their arrival at Lock Haven the town was alive to receive the strangers. The Altoona Brass Band had been engaged by the citizens of Lock Haven, and a Zouave company recently organized there, together with some 200 of the old Reserves living in the vicinity, turned out to receive the Philadelphians.

After marching through the town, with bands playing and flags flying, they met at the Opera House, which was magnificently decorated with wreaths and bouquets of natural flowers, in honor of the occasion.

General Meade was called on to preside, in the absence of General McCandless, the Vice-President, who was detained in Philadelphia on account of sickness. Governor Curtin is the President of the association, but his absence in Europe of course prevented his attendance.

On taking the chair General Meade made an eloquent address, thanking God that the old Reserves had been permitted to meet again and revive the recollections of the war. He paid a high tribute to their bravery, patriotism, and devotion to the cause of their country, and said he owed his own elevation to his connection with the corps, in which he first commanded a brigade, and from that his promotion was due to the high reputation achieved by the old division.

The Pittsburg delegation did not arrive till afternoon, and the meeting adjourned till 2·30, at which time it reassembled. The main body of the Opera House was occupied by the members of the old division, and the galleries by the ladies and prominent citizens of the borough; the members of the Town Council being invited to seats on the platform, by the side of General Meade. John L. Clem, the drummer boy of Chickamauga, was also invited on the platform by General Meade, amid much enthusiasm.

A cable telegram was read from Governor Curtin at St. Petersburg in these words:—

"My spirit is with you, brave and faithful friends."

This was received with great enthusiasm, the whole audience rising and cheering vociferously.

The election for officers for the ensuing year was held, when the following were chosen:—

President—Hon. A. G. Curtin.

Vice-Presidents—General William McCandless, of Philadelphia; General Barnes, of Pittsburg.

Corresponding Secretary—Col. John H. Taggart.

Recording Secretary—Col. Anthony T. Laws, of Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Col. John P. Taylor.

Orator next year—Gen. W. H. Ent, of Columbia county.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Fulton House, at which sentiments were proposed and speeches made by Gen. Meade, Col. William B. Mann, and others. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout. The association decided to hold the next annual meeting in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia delegation left last evening at 8 o'clock, and arrived home this morning at 7 o'clock, all well.

THE INVINCIBLES.—On our inside pages will be found a synopsis of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Republican Invincibles held at the Assembly Buildings last evening.

The following ticket was elected as officers and Executive Committee to serve the ensuing year 1870–71:—

President, Ezra Lukens.
Vice-Presidents, Henry Todd and William L. Fox
Corresponding Secretary, John Birkinbine.
Recording Secretary, Henry C. Hawkins.
Treasurer, Horace Hill.

Executive Committee, 1870-71.—Joseph Brobston, Jr., A. W. Lyman, Cyrus Lukens, John C. Snowden, John Birkinbine, Alfred E. Colgan, George W. Fry, Washington Peddrick, Jr., Eli T. Starr, Henry C. Hawkins, Louis Weihelmi, William J. Gillingham, S. Raymond Roberts, William L. Fox, Henry L. Taggart, Joseph H. Paist, Horace Hill, A. R. Calhoun, Albert C. Weaver, William C. Barns, Joseph C. Moore, A. K. Dunkel, Benjamin Huckel, Ezra Lukens, William McMichael, Henry Todd, George R. Lynn, William B. Smith, Benjamin L. Taylor, William W. Maris, William M. Neall, S. W. Pennypacker, William H. Cantlin, James P. Evans, M. Hampton Todd, Samuel Witzman, Emmor S. Kimber, John P. Woolverton, Frank P. Tobey.

A few members (with the adherents of two organizations in the lower part of the city) remained in the Hall and declared the following to be an Executive Committee of the Club:—

Alexander P. Colesbury, George Truman, Jr., Joseph K. McCammon, L. Wain Smith, William McMichael, A. Wilson Henszey, Benjamin L. Taylor, James Truman, M. D., Benjamin Huckel, Charles Darragh, Henry C. Hawkins, John C. Snowden, Benjamin Swain, John O. Giller, W. Harry Miller, E. H. D. Fraley, Caleb B. Kimber, J. H. Paist, S. W. Pennypacker, Ellis P. Phipps, John S. Weimer, Charles C. Banks, William N. Neall, J. P. Evans, William D. Gemmill, A. R. Calhoun, William H. Weimer, John Birkinbine, A. E. Colgan, E. T. Starr, Henry M. Reading, Charles S. Greene, Oliver Wilson, Peter Sides, J. Warner Jackson, Charles C. Lister, Thomas J. Smith, R. L. Bodine, J. Eben Harkins, Henry P. Colesbury, F. S. Tobey, A. W. Lyman.

A DETERMINED DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—Garrett Colter on Sunday last was at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, and behaving in such an unruly manner that Policeman McDonald ordered him away. Instead of complying he pitched into the policeman, who was compelled to use force to get him to the station. He was held to answer. Yesterday he again returned to the scene of Sunday's operations and attacked Policeman McDonald, who again necked him. Colter showed fight, and tripped his captor. During the scuffle the policeman made good use of his club, and only in that way succeeded in subduing the refractory Garrett. Alderman Pancoast this morning sent him below.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE FOILED.—George Miller is a German residing in Saybolt place, between Race and Vine streets. He had become dissatisfied with living, and concluded to take his life. A rope wouldn't suit him, as it might break. He selected a pistol, and loaded it, forgetting, however, to put the ball in. About 4 o'clock this morning he arose, and seizing the weapon placed the muzzle at his mouth. He pulled the trigger, and instead of having his brains blown out, only had his chin torn away. He was picked up and removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced not dangerous.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN gives his lecture on the "Yo Semite" in the Academy of Music, next Monday evening. The lecture was given recently in New York to an audience of three thousand persons, and created great enthusiasm. The lecture is admirably illustrated by diagrams taken by the Professor on the spot. These will be thrown by the magic lantern on a mammoth screen, and can be seen in all parts of the house. Mr. McAllister, our well-known fellow-citizen, has charge of the lantern, and we know, therefore, there will be no failure in that part of the entertainment. It is seldom our citizens have the opportunity to hear a lecture combining at once so much that is interesting with so much valuable instruction. We understand the tickets, as they should, are going off rapidly at Gould's.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—This body reassembled this morning, and after hearing the address of retiring Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinner, proceeded to the installation of the following officers, who are to serve the ensuing year:—

M. W. G. Master—John B. Springer.
R. W. D. G. Master—Alfred Slack.
R. W. G. Warden—William Steadman.
R. W. G. Secretary—James B. Nicholson.
R. W. G. Treasurer—M. R. Muckle.
R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S.—R. A. Lamberton.

A REFRACTORY INDIVIDUAL.—Samuel H. Silver, colored, went into the establishment of Francis Quinlan, No. 618 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, and seated himself. He began to be considerably disorderly, when Mr. Quinlan ordered him out. Refusing, he was taken by the shoulder by Mr. Quinlan, when he turned on the latter and struck him several times. A policeman was called in and took the refractory individual before Alderman Delaney, who held him in $500 for trial.

CASUALTY.—The schooner Amanda Flanigan, which a few days ago was sunk at the Kensington Water Works, on the Delaware, is now being raised. A German named Roop, on Monday, while looking at the workmen, fell off the wharf, and was wedged in between the wrecking vessel and the logs, head downwards. When released, life was almost extinct.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

The Protestant Episcopal Meeting at St. Luke's Church—Opening Exercises—The Proceedings this Morning—Convention Sermon—Annual Address of Bishop Stevens.

The opening session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was held in St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The proceedings were formally inaugurated with prayer and religious exercises. Rev. John H. Childs, D. D., was then chosen Secretary, and Prof. J. C. Booth Assistant.

The roll of clerical and lay delegates was then called, when it was found that the attendance was unusually large.

Bishop Stevens, the President, appointed as the Committee on Charters—Rev. Drs. J. Emen Hare, William Rudder, and William F. Paddock, Judges Hayes and Thayer, and Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq. On Clergymen's Seats—Rev. Drs. Yarnall and Watson and Rev. Thomas Yocum. On Seats of the Laity—Messrs. James M. Aertsen, William Buckler, and J. C. Gunn. Mr. R. P. McCullough was chosen Treasurer of the Christmas fund.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

A large congregation assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, the proceedings being opened with prayer by Dr. W. F. Paddock and the reading of the fifth selection of Psalms. This was followed by the reading of the first lesson and the 4th chapter of the Second Epistle of Timothy by Rev. Alfred M. Abel. The creed was then recited by Rev. George W. Shinn.

The litany was also read by the same clergyman. Rev. Dr. Howe, rector of St. Luke's Church, then announced three stanzas of the fiftieth select Psalm, which were sung by the choir, the congregation standing.

Ante-communion service was next conducted by Rev. Dr. Howe, consisting of the recitation of the Ten Commandments, prayer, and reading of the First Epistle of St. James and the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

The convention sermon was then delivered by Rev G. A. Warriner, of Montrose, Pa., who chose for his text the 12th and 13th verses of the 16th chapter of St. John:—

"I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of Truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, *that* shall he speak: and he will show you things to come."

The speaker started out by saying that there is no error into which we may fall greater than to suppose that while yet imperfect, as we all are in this life, we have learned or can learn enough. The faith in our hearts, however pure and strong it may be, is but the germ of an immortal manhood, gradually developing and strengthening through the impulses of an ever-living spirit. It is but the beginning of our re-formation into the likeness of the God-man, and is built up by the higher perceptions of truth, imparted by the Spirit of Truth as we are able to bear them. There is a vast difference between truth and the outward form in which it is embodied, while we may truly say that "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation." It being the expression of all essential doctrine, it is yet true that all the elements of heavenly life within us, and which we call faith, are the inspiration of the Spirit.

There can be no enduring faith, no vital piety, no Church that is not progressive in character, and yet we almost blush to use the name, so wickedly has it been abused. Every scheme of fictitious improvement, every fresh outbreak of fanatic zeal, every dreamy speculation, every frantic effort to destroy Christianity, every spear thrust at Christ or the Cross, every effort to avoid the restraints of the Gospel and secure a larger indulgence, every ruthless assault upon the sacred monuments and traditions of the past, has been falsely styled progressive. Nevertheless, progress is essential to life in all things; and even as faith is dead without good works, so is the Church cold and spiritless in which truths new to us are not being germinated from the words of Holy Writ; in which old truths, already partly developed, are not being matured into fuller strength and beauty, and which is not being taught the "things to come."

There is nothing more fatal to the religion of Christ than making it a mere tradition, the Church a mere monument erected over the grave of a dead Saviour, and the Gospel but an epitaph inscribed thereon. All history is dead, except in so far as it reveals a living presence, and Christ, too, is dead in vain, unless His spirit is a living presence in the Church, stimulating progress and teaching us "things to come."

The speaker then divided his argument into the following points:—1. The importance of a receptiveness on the part of all, of the influences of the Spirit, or in other words, a judgment unbiassed by prejudice, whereby we are all able to bear truths, minds open to conviction and animated with aspirations for the things to come. 2. A growing catholicity is an absolute requisite of progress; for since Christ died for all men it is plain that the impulses of the Spirit must be in the direction of universal redemption, and that every element in the Church that savors of exclusiveness, narrowness, or in tolerance, is hostile to the reception and the dissemination of the truth as it is in Christ. 3. There can be no progress without freedom, for every noble impulse inspired in the human soul begets hatred of tyranny. 4. and finally, the impulses of the Spirit are militant. As Christ came upon earth "not to send peace, but a sword," it is impossible that His Spirit should inspire the Church without bringing conflict. Christianity can accept of no compromise, and will give the world no peace until the Church is victorious over every form of error. Truth and falsehood must grapple until the Spirit of Truth is triumphant.

Any impartial observer of the present aspect of civilized society cannot fail to realize that the Church is now passing through the greatest crisis of her history—a crisis in which is involved no party issue and no question of doctrine nor of discipline, but of the very existence of Christianity itself. Rising from the great upheavals of political, social, and religious agitations in the Old World, crossing the Atlantic, and dashing over the rock-bound shores of New England, a great wave of scepticism is rolling westward over the earth.

This has not resulted from there having been too little of the Spirit of Truth in the world, for men are thirsting for knowledge; but it is the result of a lack of unity, of freedom, and of real Protestantism among Christians themselves.

The speaker continued at some length, but his remarks are too exhaustive for our space.

HOLY COMMUNION.

After he concluded, the bread and wine were blessed by Bishop Stevens, and the Holy Communion partaken of. Then followed post-communion, Rev. Lewis W. Gibson officiating.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP STEVENS.

After the conclusion of divine service Right Rev. Bishop Stevens called the convention to order and read his annual address. After returning thanks to the Almighty that he had been spared another year, blessed with good health, he gave a long itemized account of his stewardship, showing the amount of labor performed by him on each day of the year. The report shows that the Bishop has been earnest in laborland has spent but little leisure time.

The summary of the work thus detailed is as follows:—He has officiated on 231 occasions; has administered the rite of confirmation 126 times; has confirmed 1802 persons; has preached 144 times; has made 112 addresses; has ordained 28 persons, 13 to the diaconate and 15 to the priesthood; has married 6 couples; has baptized 7 infants; has laid 5 cornerstones; has consecrated 5 churches; has instituted 2 rectors; and has travelled about 6000 miles. In addition to this Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has confirmed for him a class of 17 persons in St. John's Church, Lower Merion, Delaware county. The Bishop also announced that there are 48 candidates for holy orders in the diocese.

The Bishop also spoke of the Diocesan Mission work, of the plan which he had inaugurated for city missions, of the proposed removal and enlargement of the "Church Home," of the condition of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, of the Bishop Potter Memorial Home, and of the contemplated division of the diocese, which he strongly urged. He also feelingly and fittingly alluded to the decease during the past conventional year of Rev. Dr. Dorr, Rev. Dr. Norris M. Jones, Rev. Mr. Pauley, Rev. N. P. Tillinghast, and Rev. Joseph Jaquett. The Bishop also appropriately spoke of the death of George M. Wharton and Horace Binney, Jr., whose memories he highly eulogized.

After which the convention adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—Three Norwegian sailors who landed a day or two since got into an intoxicated state last night, and on reaching the vicinity of Fourth and Callowhill streets created such a disturbance as to attract the attention of a couple of policemen. They were arrested and locked up in the Seventh District Station. This morning Alderman Toland imposed a fine of $5 on each, and held them to keep the peace.

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.—About 2 o'clock this morning Schuylkill Harbor Policemen Barry and Cahill discovered a horse attached to a wagon proceeding leisurely down Lombard street wharf. On stopping the wagon they discovered the driver drunk and asleep. On coming to his senses he stated that he lived in Darby, and, as he thought, was on his way across Chestnut street bridge.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mrs. Nelson, No. 1524 Master street, was entered on Monday night, during the absence of the family from town, and completely ransacked. It is not as yet known what has been abstracted.

THE MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The first meeting of the General Assembly will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The arrivals of delegates still continue. Quite a large number made their appearance yesterday, and were assigned quarters by the locating committee. The session of this the first General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church will be quite lengthy. Two weeks is thought to be the smallest limit in which any quantity of the work before the Assembly can be performed, and then it can only be performed by the most incessant and arduous labor. By some a month's time is not considered too much for the proper transaction of the business.

The meetings will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on South Washington square and Seventh street, which church was the scene of the former disruption of the Presbyterian body.

It is generally supposed that the Moderatorship will be offered to Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, formerly of Scotland, though nothing can be stated for a certainty on this point until after a vote of some sort is taken. Dr. McCosh's sentiments as a foreigner are entirely free from prejudice on either of the partisan sides, and it is hoped that by electing him all remnants of ill-feeling will be entirely done away with.

Part of the work of the Assembly will be the revision and collection of the rules of order of the two former bodies and the arrangement of the various synods and presbyteries. Even the boards of the different churches have to be reconstructed, which in itself is anything but a light job.

It is understood that those having charge of the arrangements of the Assembly have made an agreement with a choral society of Philadelphia for the production of Handel's *Messiah* at some time during the meeting of the Assembly. The exact time and place of performance have not yet been determined.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. reassembled at Sixth and Cresson streets, this morning, at 9 o'clock. The entire morning was taken up with the consideration of a new constitution and by-laws. The installation of officers was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The session will continue until the end of the week.

THE BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.—From Mr. A. J. Perkins, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, we have received the annual report of that organization in neat pamphlet form. It is filled with important statistics concerning the commerce of the city, but contains nothing of importance to the general reader not already published by us.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The police of the Eleventh district reported 13 dwellings which were found open last night. In the Tenth district six houses were found in the same condition. The store at Tenth and South streets was also found in a condition favorable for the operations of burglars.

OWNER WANTED.—A gold locket containing the daguerreotype of a clergyman, and having the inscription of "Julia," was picked up last night on Bridge street, West Philadelphia. The article awaits its owner at the West Philadelphia Station.

ARRIVAL FROM AFRICA.—Rev. James W. Priest, who went to Africa in 1836, and became a senator, and was twice elected Vice-President of the republic of Liberia, arrived in this city yesterday as a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The national Baptist anniversaries commence with an annual address before the Historical Society by Rev. Dr. Osborn, next Monday evening, at the Beth-Eden church, on Broad and Spruce streets.

THE INFECTED DISTRICT.—Health Officer Addicks reported to-day that there were no additional cases of relapsing fever yesterday, and but four occurred to-day. His impression is that the disease is on the decline.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Edward Bennett, a denizen of Alaska street, died suddenly this morning. Coroner Taylor was notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL RESULT.—George Miller, who shot himself this morning, has since died.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
PUBLIC SALE
ON THE PREMISES.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.
MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,
KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¼ ACRES,
BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,
Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.
RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.
On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,
All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1040 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, aspasagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3mdp
Wholesale and Retail.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Case of Captain Eyre.

He is Sustained by the Authorities.

A Third Cambria-Sappho Race.

The American Yacht Wins.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Union of Morrisania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, May 18.—The largest crowd of the season, and one of the largest ever assembled on these grounds, is present this afternoon to witness the return match between the Union, of Morrisania, and the Athletic, of this city. The defeat sustained by the latter club a few days since has heightened the interest in this contest to a pitch seldom, if ever, surpassed in a match of base ball.

It is expected that superb playing will be made on both sides. The betting is in favor of the Athletics. The more confident friends of the club have made heavy wagers that they will win by five and even ten runs.

The crowd has increased to nearly four thousand people.

Theodore Bomeister was chosen umpire.

The Unions won the toss, and sent the Athletics to the bat.

FROM EUROPE.

Outrage at Oxford.

LONDON, May 18.—The invaluable statuary in Christ Church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night and burned into lime. The press is severe against the perpetrators of this outrage.

Another Victory for the Sappho.

The third yacht race between the American Sappho and the English yacht Cambria was won by the former, as stated in a previous despatch. The evening edition of the *Times* has the following details of the contest:—"Both yachts were becalmed for a long time. The Cambria was the winner for the first twenty miles of the race, which beat to windward and weathered the Sappho under Bonchurch cliff.

"Between there and St. Catharines she tacked to windward of her fourteen times successively, in working along the island, in short boards, from St. Catherine to the mark-steamer, completing the first side of triangle. The Sappho, from her greater length, forereached and weathered on the Cambria, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark-steamer had to take the Cambria in tow, as she drifted with the tide. A good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles, and the struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time."

The Banishment of Cernuschi.

PARIS, May 18.—The *Constitutionnel* (semi-official organ) demands the setting aside of the banishment of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, on the ground that the Government can now afford to be generous. The writer also calls attention to the signal service formerly rendered by Cernuschi.

The Smallpox in Paris.

The smallpox is spreading, the type being unusually virulent.

The Great English Rowing Match.

LONDON, May 18.—The stakes for the boat race between Kelly and Renforth have already been deposited. The race will take place on the Tyne on Monday next.

Captain Eyre.

The Board of Trade, after a long hearing, have declined to reverse their judgment in the case of Captain Eyre, of the Bombay.

FROM CUBA.

Prescriptive Order Revoked.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, May 18.—Captain-General de Rodas has revoked the late order compelling persons going to the United States to give security to the amount of $5000 that they will not engage in conspiracy against the Spanish government in Cuba.

Ship News.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Washington sailed this morning for Saint Nazaire. The George Washington sailed for New York.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Explosion and Fire at Bangor.

BANGOR, May 18.—A fire this morning caused by a gas explosion in the grocery store of P. P. Pearson destroyed the stock and badly injured the building. Pearson was in the act of lighting the gas burner when the explosion took place, and he was severely burned. The store was owned by J. S. Ingraham, and insured for $1000 in the Home Company, of New York. The stock was insured for $2000 in the Franklin of Philadelphia; $1000 in the Glide and Leather, of Boston, and $1500 in the Phœnix of Hartford.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

He believed in the American people building their own ships instead of buying them abroad, and if there was a drawback of duty on all shipbuilding materials they could be built at home. That was the policy of England and France, where everything that went into a ship was free. A 900 ton iron ship would give to mechanics 166,000 days work. It would consume 3,500,000 pounds of iron and use $110,000 worth of machinery. Was the profit of all that to be lost to the United States and turned over to a foreign country?

The morning hour expired while Mr. Calkin was speaking.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Elections, made report in the contested election case of Wallace against Simpson, from the Fourth Congressional district of South Carolina, declaring Wallace entitled to his seat, and gave notice that he would call it up for action on Tuesday next.

Mr. Cox sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram to himself from A. O. Hall, announcing that New York State had gone Democratic by over 50,000 majority. (Loud clapping of hands on the Democratic side.)

The House then, at 1·45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens to the first paragraph, adding 33 per cent. to the pay of officers.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the amendment, saying that he understood that the Committee on Appropriations had agreed to rates of pay which would be acceptable.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.), representing the committee, thereupon offered an amendment making the annual pay of naval officers as follows:—

Admiral, $12,000.

Rank.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave of Absence or Waiting Orders.	When Retired.
Vice-Admiral	$8000	$7200	$6000	....
Rear Admirals	6000	4900	3600	$2500
Commodores	5000	4000	3000	2250
Captains	4 00	3360	2520	2000
Commanders	3500	2800	2100	1800
Lieut. Command'rs	3125	2500	1700	1300
Lieutenants	2500	2000	1500	1200
Masters	2000	1600	1200	1000
Ensigns	1600	1280	960	800

Staff officers to receive pay according to their relative rank as specified in the general order of the Navy Department of March 13, 1862.

Mr. Washburn explained that this annual salary was to be in lieu of all pay and allowances now made; it diminished the pay of the Admiral $1333, of vice admirals at sea $333, and on shore $213, etc.

Mr. Morgan protested in the name of the tax-payers against these high salaries.

Mr. Dawes advocated the amendment. In reply to a question by Mr. Hale, he said that the rates did not exclude allowances for travelling expenses to officers when sent on special duty.

Mr. Voorhees took the part of of the naval officers, declaring that he did not sympathize with the movement against them. They had done their duty well during the late war, and when the non-capture of the Alabama by the navy was alluded to he was inclined to instance the case of Mososy, who had been operating all through the war within twenty miles of the capital, and had not been captured by the army.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer
THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
COPYING PRESSES, COPYING BOOKS.
300 pages.....$1·00 | 500 pages.....$1·50
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Copying Brushes that will wet 100 leaves without dipping in water.
Holt's New Cancelling Machines, $8·00. Authorized by the Treasury Department.
Plain and Ornamental Printing.
Croquet, 16 kinds, from $4 per set up.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
mwf No. 913 ARCH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

BASE BALL MATCH.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The Athletics went first to the bat. Reach sent two balls over foul line and was finally caught out on foul bound. McBride followed next and got his first on called balls. Malone made high hit and was caught out by Kenny in right field. Dick made his second base and then his third by high throw to the first base. Fisler made his second base by muff of Gedney in left field. Dick got home, making the first run. Sensenderfer made a good hit, a low one by third base and sent Fisler home. He then run his second and then his third. McMullin got his first on called balls, and then his second on pass ball and Sensenderfer came home. Radcliffe got his first on call balls and McMullen ran in. Bechtel got his first on called balls and Raddy went to his second. Pratt got his first on called balls, making four men in succession sent to bases on called balls. Reach made a splendid hit, a daisy-cutter to the left field, and sent Radcliffe and Bechtel home.

McBride was caught on fly on Gedney in left field.

This made the side out. Tom Pratt left on third base.

Hingham made his first base on safe hit to left field and ran his second.

Austin got his first big hit, which was caught on bounce by Radcliffe, who threw it to the third, but it was too high for Pratt and Hingham got home.

Base made base on splendid hit to right field and brought Pabor home.

Shelly got home on bad throw by Reach to the third.

Birdsall caught out by Radcliffe throwing to first. Kenny made his first by a splendid hit to left field, bringing home base.

Kenny got his second by pass ball. Reynolds out at first by good stop and throw by Raddy.

Gedney made a splendid hit to the centre field, but was caught out in trying to make his third by splendid by-throw of Sensy to second and then by Reach to Pratt.

Reynolds got in on this hit. This ended the first inning, the score standing—Athletics, 6; Unions, 6.

SECOND INNING.

Malone out at first. McMullin out on first. First caught on foul to the left field, and Sensey out on fly by Kenney, right field, thus sustaining a whitewash.

Unions—Hingham out on fly by Bechtel. Austin made his first by safe hit between right and centre field. Pabor made his first by muff of Radcliffe.

Kelly was caught on fly by Al. Reach, and Hingham was put out at first by getting too far off his base. This made three men, leaving Austin on his second.

The second inning resulted in a whitewash on both sides.

McMullin got his first on called balls; he then ran his second. Raddy got his first on called balls. Bechtel made his first base on hit to centre field, and sent McMullin to his third and Raddy to his second. Pratt made a good hit to left and sent McMullin and Raddy home, and Bechtel made his third. Pratt then ran his second. Reach out on foul bound.

McBride got his first by muff of Austin and Bechtel got home, and Pratt got to his third.

McBride then ran his second.

Malone out at first by a good throw of short stop.

Dick got to his third.

Pratt home.

Fisler out at first by good stop of short stop.

This made four runs for the Athletics, ending the third inning.

Unions—Kelly out on foul bound; Bass got his first on callballs; Birdsall out on fly by Sensy; Kenay out on fly by Al. Reach, the inning closing with a whitewash for the Unions.

The game now stands

Athletics	10
Unions	6

Great excitement. The crowd inside and out has increased to 5000 people.

FOURTH INNING.

Athletics—Sensy made his first by muff by Hingham. He ran his second. McMullin out on foul fly. Raddy out on first by fly by Gedney. Sensenderfer ran his third, and then ran home. Bechtel made his first by good hit to centre field.

Pratt made his first by hit, which was thrown to second by short stop, putting Bechtel out. This made side out with one run.

Unions—Reynolds made his third by splendid hit between right and centre field.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat, mansion, stable, and coach-house, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," at the Jenkintown Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, residence of W. C. Kent, Esq. On Saturday, May 21, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that elegant country seat, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," situate at the Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 minutes by rail from the depot.
The improvements are an elegant three-story stone mansion, handsomely papered and painted throughout; has large hall, parlor, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, with large store-room attached, and 2 china-closets on the first floor, with hot and cold water; 5 chambers and store-room, bath and water-closets on the second floor; 4 chambers and 2 large closets on the third floor; gas-pipes, furnace, 2 cooking ranges, bell calls, large water-tank, large porch; two-story frame laundry, with tubs, hot and cold water, range, 2 chambers over laundry, root cellar, etc.; stone stable and coach-house, coachman's room, harness-room, cow-house, green-house, ice-house (filled), with provision vault, smoke-house, chicken-house and outbuildings; large vegetable garden (planted), young orchard of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, small fruits, abundance of old shade trees, evergreens, etc.; large and handsome lawn, underground drainage; inclosed in front on Greenwood avenue by a substantial stone wall and a spruce hedge, and on the southwest by a high board fence and a locust hedge. The Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is at the foot of the lawn, about 500 yards from the front door, and shut out by a beautiful woods. Half a mile from Jenkintown, where there are churches, schools, stores, etc. Situation high, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around. See photograph at the auction rooms. Terms—$20,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, COWS, FARMING UTENSILS, ETC.
The entire Household Furniture, Horses, Cows, Farming Utensils, etc., may be had by the purchaser of the place at a valuation.
May be examined during the week from Wednesday until Saturday, inclusive.
Trains leave depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad for Jenkintown at 7·30, 8·45 and 10·45 A. M., 1·15, 2·45, 4·15, 5·20, 6·20, 8, and 11·30 P. M. Returning leave Jenkintown for Philadelphia at 6·55, 8·01, 8·54, 10·02 A. M., 2·36, 3·56, 6·14, 6·34 and 8·49 P. M.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7,14,21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—
No. 1. Modern three-story brick Residence, No. 822 North Eleventh street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, north of Brown street, No. 822; containing in front on Eleventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 91 feet 5½ inches, then widening to 27 feet, and extending still further in depth about 40 feet. Terms cash.
No. 2. 2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 839 and 821 Inquirer street, in the rear of the above. All those 2 three-story brick dwellings and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 819 and 821 Inquirer street; each 13½ feet front, and in depth 47 feet 9 inches.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 7 s8t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Valuable Building Lot, 6½ acres, village of Haddonfield, Camden county, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the northeast corner of the Haddonfield Main street and Chew's Landing road, in the said village, containing in front on said Main street about 390 feet, and on Chew's Landing road about 367 feet, and extending in depth from the Main street 331 feet, and from Chew's Landing road about 555 feet, containing about 6½ acres of land. The above lot is beautifully located in the most desirable part of the village, and is well stocked with ornamental shade trees and evergreens of several years' growth. There is a well of excellent water on the lot. A plan may be seen at the Auction Store. Terms—One-third cash; balance on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 2115 Emerald street. On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Emerald street, 100 feet northeasterly